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# Information Management for Installation Restoration with Focus on Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

**by Joe D. Manous, Jr.**  
**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

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# Information Management for Installation Restoration with Focus on Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland

by Joe D. Manous, Jr.

Department of the Army  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Washington, DC 20314-1000

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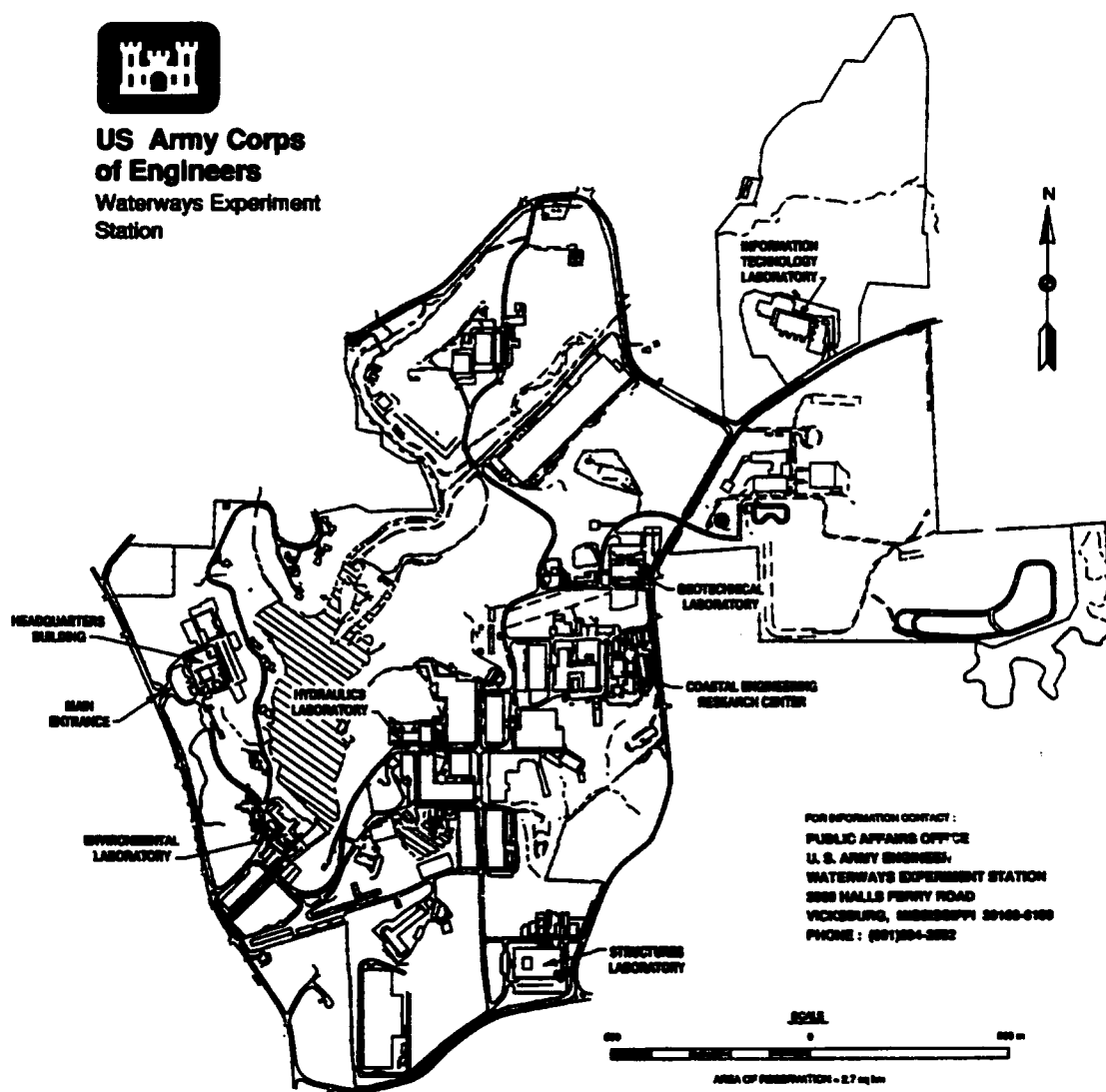
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# Preface

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This study was conducted as part of the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) preparation of work plans for the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Grounds (APG), Maryland, Installation Restoration Project and Groundwater Contamination Studies at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado, during the period 2 June 91 to 17 July 91.

The Principal Investigator and author of this report was Joe D. Manous, Jr., Major, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Graphics and Geographical Information System (GIS) technical support was provided by Mr. Gregory D. Comes, Earthquake Engineering and Seismology Branch (EEGD), Geotechnical Laboratory (GL-WES), and Mr. Mark Graves, Environmental Systems Division (ESD), Battlefield Environmental Group, Environmental Lab (EL-WES). Database technical support was provided by Ms. Benita Allen, Soil and Rock Mechanics Division, GL-WES and by Ms. Joann Pickett, Ms. Irene Vinsen, Ms. Laura Bremen, and Ms. Tracy Westbrook of Potomac Research, Incorporated (PRI) working under contract from the Army Environmental Center (AEC).

Direct supervision was provided by Dr. James H. May, Earthquake Engineering and Geophysics Division, EEGD, Hydrology and Site Characterization Section, GL-WES. Overall direction at WES was provided by Dr. W. F. Marcuson, III, Director, GL-WES.

At the time of publication of this report, Director of WES was Dr. Robert W. Whalin. Commander was COL Bruce K. Howard, EN.

# **1 Introduction**

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## **General**

This study reviews and evaluates database management systems currently used for chemical and geologic data storage, retrieval, and processing. A review was also conducted of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and their use in coordination with different database programs and data formats. In addition to review and evaluation, the study consolidated information sufficient for inexperienced user access of the systems recommended by this study.

The focus for this study is the Edgewood Area (EA), of Aberdeen Proving Grounds (APG). In addition, consideration was given concerning applicability to Aberdeen Area of APG which will be concurrently remediated. In the larger context, the system evaluations performed should prove valid with respect to similar projects not associated with APG. The establishment of a standard information system is intended to yield increased economies of analysis time and techniques, and provide customer cost savings.

## **Edgewood Area Project Background**

EA has been the site of extensive military munitions testing and disposal for over 70 years. Onsite burial of wastes was extensive until the 1970's. Some have been removed for remediation or "safer" storage. Unfortunately, much of the buried waste has not been recovered and no collective knowledge of burial sites is available.

The remediation process will require an extensive investigative effort to locate disposal sites and determine the extent of leachate movement. Additional information will be produced as the remediation process proceeds and understanding of the subsurface becomes better developed. The cumulative result will be an enormous body of information collected over the life of the remediation project. Remediation has been investigated and conducted at RMA for a period in excess of 17 years as of this writing. Storage of information for rapid accessibility is important as a base line for comparison of contaminant locations and concentrations over time and as a source of information whose importance may not be realized during the initial data review.



Additionally, since long-term continuity of project remediation personnel is questionable, proper storage provides a means of "corporate memory" to prevent duplication of efforts. The method of storing and accessing chemical analysis and geotechnical data with the associated details of collection, handling, and analysis is the topic of this study.

Many environmentally related investigations at EA have taken place over the past 20 years. The results of these reports exist in paper copy and an assumed complete collection of these investigations is located in the offices of the EA, Director of Safety and Health (DSH). Producers of these reports include U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Army Environmental Health Agency (AEHA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), WES, and private contractors. These reports are of variable usefulness and accuracy when compared with current AEC and EPA analysis standards. All reports, however, provide information useful from an investigative view point and may be the only historical records of a particular area. A portion of this information does exist in digital form in the Installation Restoration Data Management Information System (IRDMIS) operated by Army Environmental Center (AEC).

## **2 Databases**

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### **General**

An electronic database is a means of storing information for later sorting and retrieval. Input can be generated by typing at a keyboard or through electronic transfer in a standard format such as ASCII. Output is produced as tabular data printed in hard copy or as an electronic file. Graphical interfaces for database input or output were not part of this portion of the study.

### **Database Requirements**

The following are specific requirements for a desired level of database functionality:

- a.* The database must be capable of handling large volumes of raw data or records either directly or through relational processes.
- b.* The database should be capable of importing and exporting information electronically using standard formatting procedures and in particular ASCII.
- c.* The database should be capable of performing user-specified searches and sorts of data.
- d.* The database system should be capable of producing user-specified reports suitable for presentation.
- e.* Setup and operating costs should be kept to a minimum. The intent is for a single, integrated database system.
- f.* The database should be easy to operate and not require specialized skills or an extensive training program.
- g.* The database system should operate on an existing computer system to reduce initial costs. (Not a problem at WES since computer options range from XT computers to supercomputers.

The following are desirable criteria which aid in database use, but do not explicitly include a particular database system.

- a. Predeveloped routines should be available for inexperienced users (i.e. a shell program). These routines should perform simple sorts and report production.
- b. The system should be accessible by activities other than WES for information input and output. Concurrent with this criterion is the need for a database manager to oversee and maintain the database.

## Discussion

During interviews with members of the EA-DSH, Baltimore District of the Corps of Engineers (a partner with WES in EA studies), the EPA, GL-WES, and EL-WES, no database system as outlined in paragraphs 7 and 8 was found in operation. Within these organizations, the most common general purpose database program was dBase.

AEC was the exception in information management. They have created a database specifically for the purpose of managing geotechnical and chemical analysis data under a program titled "Installation Restoration Data Management Information System" (IRDMIS). This program, begun in 1975, has undergone several updates as technology and database requirements have changed. The system is maintained for AEC under contract with Potomac Research, Inc. (PRI) and is physically collocated with AEC on EA, Maryland. Data from geotechnical chemical analysis and field survey results are supplied by AEC-authorized contractors and laboratories to PRI for input into the database. The system functions within a UNIX operating environment and uses Structured Query Language (SQL) as the database management format. SQL can be embedded in "C" or a proprietary formatting program called "Report-Writer" distributed by the IRDMIS computer and software manufacturer, Ingres. Both C and Report-Writer are currently available with IRDMIS.

Similar in operation to IRDMIS is a system employed at Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA), Colorado, by a contracted firm, D.P. Associates, Inc. That system also manufactured by Ingres is similar, but not as versatile as IRDMIS. A recent submittal by D.P. Associates has requested funding to upgrade to an IRDMIS equivalent software and hardware configuration.

RMA has used IRDMIS until 1985, but became disenchanted due to delays in processing information requests, database information integrity, duplicate entries, and data loss. Changes in hardware, software, and overall operation of IRDMIS have largely corrected the previous problems encountered by RMA. However, it is notable that even with the problems encountered with IRDMIS, RMA has chosen to stay with an IRDMIS compatible database system and continues to use AEC's Quality Assurance (QA) program.

Using the data management systems currently available to activities involved at EA, a comparison evaluation was made between dBase and IRDMIS. Through a hands-on evaluation of these programs it was found that both adequately met the outlined database requirements (paragraph 7) with neither system showing any significant advantage or disadvantage.

In the desirable criteria area (paragraph 8), however, differences were apparent. A flexible user shell is possible for both systems and an IRDMIS shell currently exists. Changes, additions, and deletions to the IRDMIS shell must be justified, routed through AEC and placed in PRI's work schedule for action. This limits responsiveness to shell changes as could be performed in a locally operated system. An operator-defined shell could be installed within a user's directory on IRDMIS, but would not be directly supported by PRI (Academic Computing Division, USMA has such a UNIX based program). It should be noted that the greatest flexibility in database use is realized by running tailored query programs and not from a standardized shell interface. Neither dBase nor IRDMIS demonstrated a significant advantage in the use of tailored query programs.

In the second desirable criteria, a significant advantage of IRDMIS was apparent. The IRDMIS was designed and is managed to permit common access by many users for input and output. A similar input and output facility could be implemented using dBase, but would require a database manager such as PRI. Such a large and long-term commitment does not seem appropriate for GL's role at EA, nor is DSH-EA prepared to implement such a large scale project at this time. It should also be remembered that AEC provides the same database system for all Department of Defense (DoD) installations. Therefore, the IRDMIS skills and techniques employed at EA could be equally applied on similar projects at other federal installations.

## **Services Provided with IRDMIS**

Several advantages and programs are available with IRDMIS to include program oversight by AEC and the availability of a dedicated database manager. AEC has made a long-term commitment to update and maintain the IRDMIS. How long is a matter of conjecture, but current indications are for long-term support.

AEC provides a QA program for chemical analysis labs supplying information. Tests from AEC certified labs (Appendix C) are characterized based on a combination of sampling techniques, sample holding times and other variables. The test results are then coded as to their accuracy and reliability. Data falling outside AEC-established criteria, not following AEC testing procedures, or coming from a non-AEC certified lab are coded "99." Much of the pre-1985 data in the IRDMIS is coded "99" because of current higher detection and handling standards. Unfortunately, test results from EPA's standard for chemical data collection, the Toxic Chemical Leachate Program (TCLP), are also coded "99." EPA TCLP data are a common, standardized

testing procedure which can and should be incorporated in IRDMIS. An additional qualifying code could be added to the AEC coding list to indicate that the TCLP standard for chemical data collection and analysis has been followed. This inclusion should be pursued by EA-DSH and GL-WES.

In addition to chemical analysis QA, IRDMIS has a QA program for data integrity. All data submissions are reviewed by PRI to ensure that the data are properly identified and formatted. This check is concerned with qualitative entries and not with quantitative validity. An error such as omitting an installation identification code or using an undefined response would be identified as an error during the data QA check. On the other hand, a typographical error such as entering "20" instead of "200" ft<sup>1</sup> for sample depth would not generate an error. The purpose of this check is to ensure sufficient information is provided to uniquely identify each record and maintain a minimum information level on each record. A MS-DOS program, "PC-Tool," was written and is maintained by PRI as the mechanism for data input. This menu-driven, interacting program checks data as they are entered for compatibility with the IRDMIS system. This is the same program used by PRI upon receipt of analytical data to again check for IRDMIS compatibility.

Chemical analysis data are not the only, nor the first entry into IRDMIS. Positional data (X, Y, Z locations) of analysis sites, wells, etc must be submitted prior to chemical analysis submissions. This process assures the completeness of the database record since the positional data and chemical data are produced by different sources. The positional data are also formatted for input using the program "PC-Tool." Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), longitude-latitude and state planar coordinate systems are honored. A brief summary of all database record entries can be found in Appendix E and a complete description is found in the IRDMIS Data Dictionary. No QA or QC program similar to AEC's lab certification is applied to positional data.

IRDMIS is also structured to record well construction information, logging results, and groundwater elevation data. As with any database, additional information types and records can be added as required. Again, a brief summary of all database record entries can be found in Appendix E and a complete description is found in the IRDMIS Data Dictionary.

Lastly, IRDMIS provides common user access. The IRDMIS is available to any authorized user through the Defense Data Network (DDN) or by modem. Connection details can be found in Appendix D.

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<sup>1</sup> To obtain meters, multiply feet by 0.3048.

## **Difficulties with IRDMIS**

IRDMIS provides tremendous possibilities but is far from perfect. The major difficulty is the lack of user guidance and directions. No consolidated document or organization provides single source information concerning IRDMIS. Conceptual use and QA program questions are handled by AEC while specific hardware and software questions are handled by PRI. Input validation is physically accomplished by PRI, but AEC handles QA and sampling technique questions. Passwords are obtained through AEC, but connection details are handled through PRI. The representatives of AEC and PRI were found to be prompt and helpful with specific questions, but initial use required a personal visit to AEC and PRI along with substantial trial and error. Appendix D provides a consolidation of the basic information required for first time use of IRDMIS. Unfortunately, the lack of specific user guidance from a single source is a hindrance for potential users and will limit their desire to use this system.

As already stated, the presence of a contracted database manager provides significant advantages for this system. The presence of a contractor not directly responsible to the user also presents potential work prioritization problems. Though no difficulties were observed during this evaluation, specific requests for information, assistance, or service support could be delayed if AEC's or the PRI's work priority differs from the user.

## **Summary**

In operability and function no significant difference was found between dBase and IRDMIS. IRDMIS provides the advantage of an established system with a dedicated database manager in place. IRDMIS also provides wide access of information by all investigative activities for most DoD sites in the United States. The use of IRDMIS will relinquish some user-control over data input as compared with a local database, but this loss should have a minimal impact on overall productivity. The major shortcomings of IRDMIS are insufficient documentation and added layers of management between the user and the data.

I recommend use of IRDMIS to store GL-WES IR data. The system is not perfect, but it is established and is capable of offering significant advantages in future IR work. I further recommend that EA-DSH contract an outside firm to review the investigative and remediation reports which have been collected for the EA. The pertinent data from each report can be reduced to digital form and submitted into IRDMIS. Finally, IRDMIS training sessions through AEC and PRI are available and should be attended by prospective IRDMIS users.

# **3 Geographic Information Systems**

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## **General**

A GIS is a means of graphically displaying land surface, geologic, chemical analysis, and so forth in a spatial or map-type format. Output is normally previewed on a computer screen with hard copy products available upon request. A GIS is capable of performing the same types of sorts and queries as a relational database though not with the ease, flexibility, or speed provided by a database program. In comparison with a database, a GIS exchanges speed of operation for graphical input and output capability. This speed trade-off can be significant, but use of mainframe computers and recent advances in personal computers (PC's) has narrowed the difference.

## **GIS Requirements**

The following are specific requirements required to satisfy this study's GIS objectives:

### **a. Functions:**

- (1) Sort by attribute name and by use of logical operators applied to attributes.**
- (2) Cross-sectional development capability (i.e. groundwater or geologic profiles).**
- (3) Ability to distinguish, display, and plot field entries in close proximity (i.e. well clusters < 10-ft spacing).**
- (4) Able to print formatted output of all or selective tabular data chosen from the GIS interface.**
- (5) Able to plot scaled maps with a user selected grid system and user selected attributes.**

- (6) Able to import data using X, Y, and Z coordinates as an import data field (direct input without digitizing).
- b. Compatibility with common data formats:
  - (1) Import and export dBase files.
  - (2) Import and export ASCII files.
  - (3) Import and export INFORMIX files.
  - (4) Import and export Info files.
- c. Operating system:
  - (1) Operate adequately on a "fast" PC (preferred operating system is MS-DOS, but this is not an absolute requirement).
  - (2) Able to shift system to a SUN or similar work station with *minimal data conversions*.
- d. Cost:
  - (1) Minimal cost is always a major consideration. Development is based on two independent users, EA-DSH and GL-WES--preferably using available software and hardware.
- e. Training:
  - (1) Considerable expertise will be required for system set-up and periodic system maintenance, but it is desirable that an "inexperienced user" interface be available for viewing common sorts, map plots, and tabular report generation.

## Discussion

Unlike databases, a standard GIS has not evolved in installation restoration work. EA-DSH, the Corps of Engineers Baltimore District, U.S. EPA and RMA do not currently employ a GIS. EL-WES is working in ARCInfo and GL-WES has people trained and platforms available to operate ARCInfo, CAMMS, and Intergraph. Numerous Corps of Engineers District offices use Intergraph as their GIS. GRASS is widely used on U.S. military installations around the world in conjunction with the Installation Training and Management System (ITAMS). Finally, RMA has developed an elaborate computer-aided drawing (CAD) system, which is used in conjunction with a database to produce products similar to a GIS.



The following GIS systems were considered during this study; ARCInfo, Intergraph, CAMMS and GRASS. All systems could meet the functions and compatibility requirements of paragraph 27. However, ARCInfo and Intergraph met the functions requirements with the greatest ease, and ARCInfo had a distinct advantage in compatibility over all four systems. GRASS, a raster GIS, has difficulty distinguishing features in close proximity, however, vector overlays can be produced to overcome this obstacle. CAMMS required some software improvements to meet all of the requirements in paragraph 26.

Costs of GIS's ranged from extreme to no expense. Intergraph is the most expensive since all software and hardware is proprietary. ARCInfo is moderately priced and will run on most UNIX based work stations such as a SUN or a mainframe such as a VAX. A PC version of ARCInfo is now available and operates under MS-DOS using dBase files for relational data storage. This system best operates on a "fast" PC and is upwardly compatible with work station and mainframe versions of ARCInfo. GRASS software and technical support is available at no cost from the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). GRASS operates in a UNIX environment, normally on a work station. Finally, CAMMS GIS software and limited technical support is available at no cost from the Mobility Section, GL-WES and will run on a PC.

## **Current Status of GIS at APG**

The EL-WES has recently completed digitizing the man-made and natural features of EA. The digitized database is a compilation of different map series over the past 40 years. This work was performed on a reimbursable basis for the EA-DSH. The project includes digitization, selection of a GIS (PC version of ARCInfo) and procurement of a hardware system to support the software. During the study period, EA-DSH was not proficient in the use of ARCInfo, but is scheduled for training by EL-WES. Upon approval of the EA work, EL-WES will begin a similar digitization of the Aberdeen Area of APG.

Until completion of EL's digitization of EA, no single map series adequately represented EA. Many of the map series used in digitization were based on single coordinate systems and required conversions between longitude-latitude, state planar, or local coordinate systems into Universal Transverse Mercatur (UTM) coordinates. The standard coordinate system for the completed GIS is UTM. The conversions along with inadequate survey control of some large scale maps have introduced an as yet undetermined error in positional representations. The GIS is generally a better source of information than previously available, but will require validation by ground survey before GIS products should be used in final IR assessments or in-depth development of IR work plans. Use of a global positioning system (GPS) would be ideal for the validation work.

## **Specialty Graphical Systems**

CAD represents another approach in spatial information representation. CAD programs such as AutoCAD are common through Corps of Engineer activities to include GL-WES. These programs usually operate on "fast" PC's and provide, quality two-dimensional (2-D) and limited three-dimensional (3-D) mapping and graphic display capability. CAD programs are easily manipulated and are ideal for one of a kind projects. RMA has expanded on the CAD concept and developed a detailed CAD installation map which is managed by a private contractor. By using "layers" of information, similar to an acetate map overlay, details can be added to a base map. The result is a quality, scaled drawing. Unfortunately, CAD additions and deletions must be performed manually, often at considerable expense in time and money. A GIS is advantageous because it can quickly create new overlays by querying for desired features or attributes and then generating overlays internally. The advantage of GIS's increases as the areas under study become larger or more detailed. The contractor responsible for information management at RMA, DP Associates, has recently submitted a proposal for purchase of an ARCInfo system to transition RMA from CAD to GIS.

Graphic programs are another area of interest in spatial information displays. Most graphics programs are not GIS oriented, nor do they have the drawing flexibility of CAD. Many of these programs are aimed at interpolation of data sets and developing lines of equal concentrations, elevations, etc. This process, contouring, is a "best fit" process requiring the use of various polynomial and regression techniques applied in a trial and error fashion. These techniques can be used in analysis, but commonly the use is simply information exchange. The construction of 3-D graphical models can be a tremendous asset in conveying a concept or perception. In addition to plan, perspective, isometric or similar views, such programs also have cross-sectional capabilities which can be useful in displaying geologic profiles or contaminant plumes.

A graphical program available through AEC is Interactive Surface Modeling (ISM) developed by Dynamic Graphics. This program is accessed by telnet or modem on THAMA3 and THAMA6 logins. Though the program can be executed from any PC or equivalent terminal, a "graphics terminal, such as a Tectronix or PC with Tectronix emulation software, is required to view the plotted results on screen. The plots can be stored in a data file for later retrieval and local printing. Input for ISM is generated from reports written from IRDMIS. Standard reports exist in the IRDMIS IR menu, but tailored reports can also be written, as discussed in Part II of this report. Once generated, contaminant contours, groundwater elevations, etc can be plotted, contoured, and displayed in 2-D or 3-D.

A complete Iris work station with ISM is available at GL-WES. This system can be linked directly with IRDMIS by telnet to provide faster (local) compilation of data than remote access. Direct linkage of the GL-WES Iris to a plotter is also available.

Another common, PC based, graphic program is SURFER. Though not as fast nor elaborate as ISM, SURFER is a fully capable, 3-D graphics package which can display surface topography or similar information such as surface or groundwater levels. These displays can be viewed in 2-D as plan, contoured views, or in 3-D as perspective views. SURFER is commonly used in conjunction with CAD programs such as AutoCAD.

A recent development in graphical displays is VHS video presentations. WES has been working with video presentations which consist of multiple computer generated section and perspective views appended similar to frames of a cartoon. The result is a dynamic visual presentation offering dynamic views from several perspectives. A commercial firm, Z-Axis of Aurora, Colorado, produces similar videos, and can use animation technology to fill gaps between successive computer generated views. The application of animation technology is intended to reduce the number of required computer generated views and presumably lower production costs. Similar products of both animation and computer simulation can be produced at ITL-WES. These technologies are new, still developing and relatively expensive. The animation technology claims a savings in computational expense and development time, however, insufficient information was available to validate that claim in this study.

## **Summary**

All of the GIS's or combination of CAD and database programs reviewed were capable of meeting the requirements as described in paragraph 27 (CAMMS would require some software enhancement). Since EA-DSH has already purchased an ARCInfo system and a digitized database through EL-WES, there is no technical reason for EA-DSH or GL-WES to implement a supplemental GIS. A copy of the ARCInfo database can be obtained from EL-WES. There is no cost involved with GL-WES operating the database on an existing ARCInfo platform. However, an additional user fee will be required for each copy of the PC version of ARCInfo obtained.

The use of a CAD program may be desirable for an individual investigator working at EA. However, a well maintained GIS should support most user's needs. A centralized approach to GIS will reduce effort and cost duplications, and provide each user with the same current information.

ISM is available at WES and through AEC. The incorporation of the data sets from the EA ARCInfo database was possible and was completed for buildings, roads, shorelines, wetlands and elevation contours as part of this study. Unfortunately, the ability to construct an adequate "gridding" file of the contour data does not currently exist. The "gridding" file is the first step in data interpolation required for 3-D graphic development. The developer of ISM, Dynamic Graphics, has been notified of this software shortcoming and is currently working on a solution.

**IRDMIS data are compatible with the ARCInfo database. As part of this study, a copy of EA analytical and positional well data was downloaded from IRDMIS, converted to dBase format, and provided to EL-WES for incorporation in the ARCInfo data set they are creating for EA.**

**Finally, the owner of the GIS, EA-DSH, needs to provide a mechanism for the validation of the digitized data and correction of errors as they are discovered. In addition, multi-user access to the GIS and a method of producing user requested GIS products needs implementation. These services can be provided by a dedicated "in-house" GIS manager or through a contractor.**

## 4 Recommendations

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An installation policy needs implementing concerning the storage of IR analytical and geologic data for APG. This policy should be applicable to all IR work performed at APG. A unique database could be developed, but the collocation of AEC at APG and the experience of that organization with IRDMIS make new database development an unnecessary duplication of effort and cost. Designation of a mandatory data storage procedure by APG would require the establishment of direct and active communication between APG and AEC concerning IRDMIS. This interaction would be essential to ensure the needs of APG are met and supported.

In the absence of an installation directed policy concerning the storage of IR data, encouragement should be provided by DSH-EA for submittal of IR data produced at EA into IRDMIS. Whether specifically supportive of the APG IR program or not, IRDMIS is still the best available long-term repository of this information. IRDMIS data submission should be accomplished regardless of whether the information producer intends to access the data through IRDMIS or obtain it directly from an analysis lab. Reasons for IRDMIS submittal are two-fold. First, the data are part of an irreplaceable historical record, and second all data should be commonly available to each contractor and investigator working at APG. As the volume of acquired data increases over the next 10-15 years electronic access and retrieval will become essential to completely review all of the data produced. It is acknowledged that the use of IRDMIS will increase the cost of analysis processing and delay the return of analytical data (unless duplicate reports are requested for the user and AEC, which bypasses AEC's internal QA process). The long-term benefits, however, should outweigh these short-term costs.

When possible, utilize IRDMIS directly for data queries, retrieval, and development of data reports. The system is available and with use can be as easy to implement as dBase.

The EA ARCInfo database should be validated by ground survey and/or GPS and corrected as necessary. IRDMIS well positions within the same area should be included in the validation. This should be a short-term objective.

APG should implement a full-time GIS manager responsible for EA and Aberdeen Area. This person(s) can be in-house or contracted. The utility of a GIS is directly related to two factors. First, the data must be accurate (as

stated above) and second there must be "real time" interaction between GIS client requests and GIS output. Without the successful accomplishment of both factors, the credibility of the GIS will suffer and its full potential will not develop.

Work should continue to transfer all EA ARCInfo data into an ISM compatible format. Contact with Dynamic Graphics should be maintained concerning the transfer of the digitized ARCInfo contour data into a suitable "gridding" file. This development does not hinder the addition of contaminate data into ISM, but does limit the comparison of such data with respect to the topographic surface.

APG should instigate changes through AEC concerning the incorporation of TCLP data into the IRDMIS. If the required data standard for EA remains TCLP analysis, then consideration for coding this information should be provided within IRDMIS.

EA-DSH should reduce the on-hand hard copy reports of investigative and remediation work at EA into a digital format for incorporation in IRDMIS. This work can be accomplished in-house or by contract. The information may not be of litigation quality but is an important source of historical and investigative information if placed in a format conducive to rapid query and retrieval.

# Appendix A

## Abbreviations

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|         |   |
|---------|---|
| AA      | Aberdeen Area, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD                     |
| AEC     | Army Environmental Center                                       |
| AEHA    | Army Environmental Health Agency                                |
| APG     | Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD                                    |
| ASCII   | American Standard Code Information Exchange                     |
| CAD     | Computer Aided Drawing  |
| CLP     | Chemical Leachate Program                                       |
| DSH     | Director of Safety and Health, EA APG                           |
| EA      | Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD                     |
| EL-WES  | Environmental Laboratory, Waterways Experiment Station          |
| EPA     | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency                            |
| GL-WES  | Geotechnical Laboratory, Waterways Experiment Station           |
| IR      | Installation Restoration  |
| IRDMIS  | Installation Restoration Data Management Information System     |
| ISM     | Interactive Surface Modeling computer program                   |
| ITL-WES | Information Technology Laboratory, Waterways Experiment Station |
| PRI     | Potomac Research, Incorporated                                  |
| QS      | Quality Assurance   |

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>QC</b>   | <b>Quality Control</b>                             |
| <b>RMA</b>  | <b>Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO</b>                  |
| <b>USGS</b> | <b>U.S. Geological Survey</b>                      |
| <b>WES</b>  | <b>Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS</b> |



# Appendix B

## Addresses and Points of Contact

---

1. Dynamic Graphics - Address:      Dynamic Graphic, Inc.  
1015 Atlantic Avenue  
Alameda, CA 94501

*Technical and Sales Information*  
(415) 522-0700

2. Grafpoint - Mailing Address:      Grafpoint, Inc.  
1485 Saratoga Avenue  
San Jose, CA 95129

*Sales Representative*  
Mr. Roy Caudill, (408) 446-1919, FAX (408) 466-0666

3. Ingres Corporation - Address:      Ingres Corporation  
Marina Village Parkway  
Alameda, CA 94501

*Sales Representative*  
Mr. Tom Baldwin, (415) 748-2519, FAX (415) 748-2545

4. PRI - Mailing Address:      Potomac Research, Inc.  
P.O. Box 14  
Gunpowder Br.  
Aberdeen Proving Grounds,  
MD 21010

*Program Manager*  
Mr. Warren J. Wortman, (301) 679-3030, FAX (301) 676-0802

*Database Administrator*  
Ms. Irene Vinsen, (301) 679-3030, FAX (301) 676-0802

5. RMA - Mailing Address: DP Associates  
(Installation Contractor Rocky Mountain Arsenal  
for Data Management) Building 111  
Commerce City, CO 80022

*Regional Manager*  
Dr. Jack C. Pantleo, (303) 287-3231

6. AEC - Mailing Address: USAEC  
ATTN:  
Aberdeen Proving Grounds,  
MD 21010-5401

*Edgewood Area, APG Data Management Supervisor*  
Ms. Roxann Moran, (301) 671-1544, FAX (301) 671-1548

*AEC Chemistry Branch, EA Project Officer*  
Mr. Doug Stevenson, (301) 671-3348

*AEC Geological Branch (Also past use of ISM with IRDMIS)*  
Mr. Ira May, (301) 671-1516

7. WES - Mailing Address: USAE-WES  
ATTN: CEWES- - (Name)  
3909 Halls Ferry Road  
Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199

*Report Supervisor, GL (CEWES-GG-YH)*  
Dr. James H. May, (601) 634-3395, FAX (601) 634-3453/3139

*Silicon Graphics Use, GL (CEWES-GG-H)*  
Mr. Gregory D. Comes, (601) 634-3395, FAX (601) 634-3453/3139

*ARCInfo based GIS Production of APG, EL (CEWES-EN-B)*  
Mr. Mark Graves, (601) 634-3395

8. Z-Axis Corporation: Z-Axis  
(Video Graphic Production) 10800 E. Bethany Drive  
Suite 500  
Aurora, CO 80014

*Vice-President*  
Mr. Raymond C. Hauschel, (303) 696-9608, FAX (303) 696-0857

**9. Study Investigator:**

**CPT Joe Manous  
Department of Geography and  
Environment Engineering  
United States Military Academy  
West Point, NY 10996**

**(914) 938-2472, FAX (914) 938-4175**

# **Appendix C**

## **Current AEC Certified Labs**

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**Arthur D. Little, Inc.**

**California Analytical Laboratory, Sacramento, CA**

**Environmental Science and Engineering, Denver, CO**

**Environmental Testing and Certification, Edison, NJ**

**EA Engineering Science and Technology**

**Interpoll, Inc., Circle Pines, MN**

**International Technologies Corp., Knoxville, TN**

**Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, MO**

**Pace Laboratories, Inc., Minneapolis, MN**

**Rocky Mountain Analytical Laboratory, Arvada, CO**

**Rocky Mountain Arsenal Laboratory**

**Datachem (Utah Biomedical Testing Laboratory)**

**Roy F. Weston, Lionville, PA**

**Roy F. Weston, Stockton, CA**

**Radian Corporation**

**VERSAR**

**NOTE: Some labs are not certified for the full range of AEC specified procedures.**

# Appendix D

## IRDMIS General Information

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IRDMIS (Installation Restoration Data Management Information System) is the current product of a 15-yr effort by AEC to develop a data management system. IRDMIS is currently managed by a contractor, Potomac Research Institute (PRI). PRI and AEC are collocated at Edgewood Area, APG (See Appendix B for POC's).

IRDMIS is a relational database operating on a Pyramid computer within a UNIX operating system. The database is a product of the Ingres Corporation and software support to included programming manuals is provided through that firm (See Appendix B).

IRDMIS can be accessed by either telnet or modem.

a. The telnet and FTP address for the "THAMA1" system is 131.92.80.11

b. IRDMIS can be reached by modem using VT-100 emulation at:

(301) 671-4550, 300-2400 baud Hayes compatible

(301) 671-4650, 300-1200 baud Hayes compatible

(301) 671-4750, 9600 baud Telcor

All modem connections must be made initially as a subscriber to THAMA1.

(1) Crosstalk communications software use: Even Parity; 8 Data Bits;  
1 Stop Bit

(2) Procomm communications software use: Even Parity; 7 Data Bits;  
1 Stop Bit

c. Connection to other THAMAx systems can be made by telnet from THAMA1 by using "telnet THAMAx," where "x" is the name of the system being connected.

- d. THAMA1 and THAMA3 permit access to the IR database. THAMA3 also provides access to the ISM program developed by Dynamic Graphics. Each THAMAx system requires a separate login and password.

Logins are obtained through the AEC area representative. For EA, the representative is Ms. Roxann Moran (See Appendix B). A login application form is available in Enclosure 1. Access to more than one THAMAx system must be annotated separately on the application.

Upon login, a menu of available report formats can be displayed by typing "IR" {return}. The Installation Remediation Menu of report formats will be displayed. These reports, used in conjunction with the IRDMIS data dictionary, are relatively easy to manipulate but are inflexible in their structure of queries and output. Greater flexibility can be obtained by writing specific queries in the system's database language, SQL (Structured Query Language). To implement SQL, the SQL code must be imbedded in another programming language such as C or FORTRAN. Provided by Ingres is an executable and formatting code called "Report-Writer." Report-Writer is similar to FORTRAN in usage.

IRDMIS data management is broken into three levels.

- a. Level 1 data - Input data provided from a lab or other source. Analytical data which meet AEC certification must be analyzed and submitted from a AEC certified lab (Appendix B). Survey and positional data (required for each analytical submission) are provided by the crew obtaining the sample or an independent survey crew. In all cases, the data are placed into the appropriate digital format by the submitter using "PC Tool" or other programs which produces output compatible with PC Tool. PC Tool was produced and is maintained by PRI. Submission of analytical data not meeting AEC certification (including EPA TCLP) requires direct coordination with the local AEC data management supervisor.
- b. Level 2 data - Data processing within the IRDMIS system. End users have no interaction with this data level.
- c. Level 3 data - Output data which are accessible using SQL. Details of codes, record names, tables etc. are available in the IRDMIS data dictionary. A condensed version of the data dictionary is available in Appendix E.

A PC program called "PC Link" is available to connect a PC with an Ingres database. PC Link permits direct conversion of database information into other data format types such as dBase or Lotus. PC Link is available from the Ingres Corporation.

Interactive Surface Modeling (ISM) is a software program developed by Dynamic Graphics. This program is available for remote use on the THAMA3 and THAMA6 logins. Input for ISM can be generated from

standard query reports available from the IR User Menu or tailored query reports generated with SQL. The input format is ASCII. ISM provides spatial plotting capability for the tabular data generated from the IR database. The data can be contoured and/or displayed in 3-D perspective presentations. The results can be viewed on screen or sent to a hard copy printing device using HPGL graphic output. Viewing on screen requires a graphic terminal such as an Iris work station, Tectronix terminal, or use of a graphic terminal emulation package on a PC. One possible emulation package is marketed by Graphpoint, Inc. In addition to plotted data, annotation files (roads, elevation contours, water, etc) can be produced to enhance the visual interpretation of the plotted data. Annotation files are not part of the contouring or 3-D development and are used only for presentation enhancement.

Documentation available concerning the use of IRDMIS and associated utilities is as follows:

- a.* Ingres/Reports: Report-Writer Reference Manual, release 6.3, November 1989.

Available from: Ingres Corp.

Cost: \$25.00

GSA Contract GS00K91AGS5822

- b.* Ingres/SQL Reference Manual

Available from: Ingres Corp.

Cost: \$55.00

GSA Contract GS00K91AGS5822

- c.* USATHAMA Quality Assurance Program, USATHAMA PAM 11-41, January 1990.

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- d.* USATHAMA User's Guide, produced by PRI, November 1989.

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- e.* THAMA User's Manual, PC Data Entry and Validation Subsystem (IRDMIS PC Tool), version 4.2, produced by PRI, April 1991.

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- f.* PC Tool Software, version 4.2, produced by PRI.

Available from: AEC

Cost: No Charge

- g. THAMA User's Manual, Data Dictionary, version 1991.2, produced by PRI, April 1991.**

**Available from: AEC**

**Cost: No Charge**

- h. PC Link Software**

**Available from: Ingres Corp.**

**Cost: \$130.00**

**GSA Contract GS00K91AGS5822**

- i. Grafpont Emulation Software**

**Available from: Grafpont, Inc**

**Cost: \$746.25**

**GSA Contract GS00K90AG55259PS01**



# **Appendix E**

## **Condensed IRDMIS Data Dictionary**

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Pages E-2 and E-3 contain a two-page summary of key level 3 data record descriptions contained in IRDMIS. This summary is sufficient for the beginning user to extract information from IRDMIS using either the existing IR MENU or tailored queries using SQL. See the IRDMIS Data Dictionary for a detailed listing of IRDMIS data record descriptions.

Page E-4 is a current listing of data tables contained in IRDMIS. Also annotated are field names contained in each table and the key fields required for relating different tables during queries.

Page E-5 through E-35 contain a selected extract of the IRDMIS Data Dictionary.

The complete IRDMIS Data Dictionary is available through AEC. See Appendix D for details.

## CODE SUMMARY SHEET

for  
The Installation Restoration Data Management Information System (IRDMIS)  
System Owner - Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency (THAMA)  
System Operator - Potomac Research, Inc (PRI)

1. Installation Code (inst) - Identifies installation from which the data were collected.

Common Examples:      AA = Aberdeen Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md  
                         CR = Crane Naval Weapons Support Center, IN  
                         EA = Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md  
                         RK = Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO (data after 1984)  
                         RM = Rocky Mountain Arsenal

2. File Type or Media Type (media\_type) - Code identifying the type of data.

Common Examples:      CGW = Chemical Ground Water  
(Currently the          CSW = Chemical Surface Water  
only terms in          CSE = Chemical Sediment  
use)                    CSO = Chemical Soil

3. Site Type (site\_type) - Represents a type of landmark, feature or construction.

Common Examples:      FBLK = Field Blank              WELD = Dry Well  
                         FELD = Field              WELL = Completed Well  
                         SPTK = Septic Tank          PLUG = Shovel Sample  
                         SUMP = Sump              BORE = Bore Hole

4. Depth (depth) - Depth to the nearest foot from the topographic surface to the interval being sampled. [-9999.0 is used to indicate no data was recorded, since an entry of 0 is possible. Well locations (x, y, & z coordinates) are relative to a local datum].

5. Sample Date (samp\_date) - Date sample was taken in the field. The date of actual testing of the sample (anly\_date) is also available.

6. Analysis Type (anly\_type) - Code representing the certification level of the analysis.

Common Examples: C1, 1A, 1B, & C2 can all indicate a competent analysis level. (see data dictionary for details)

00 = Analytes not requiring certification  
99 = Quality level of analysis unknown or very poor

7. Analysis Accuracy (anly\_acc) - Decimal number representing the standard error of the best-fit linear regression line of Found vs Target values for QC standard additions data.

8. Value (value) - Numerical value of analysis result (6 digit floating decimal precision).

Prepared by CPT Joe Manous for GL-WES    27 Jun 91

9. Measurement Boolean (meas\_bool) - Indicator that a measured quantity is not within the certified range, or that the test used does not yield quantitative results.

Common Examples: EQ = Equal to certified reporting or detection limit  
LT = < Certified reporting or detection limit.  
GT = > Certified reporting or detection limit.  
blank = Within acceptable range.  
ND = Not Detectable.

10. Unit of Measurement (unit\_meas) - Units of measured value.

Common Examples: UGL = micrograms/liter  
UGG = micrograms/gram  
PPM = parts/million

11. Flagging Code (i\_s\_c) - Code to indicate other-than-usual conditions or results.

Common Examples: D = Duplicate sample or test name.  
E = Element run with background corrections.  
H = Out of control, but data accepted due to high recoveries.  
blank = No special conditions apply to the results.

12. Prime Contractor (lab\_prime) - Organization conducting or orchestrating a given data collection action.

Common Examples: AL = Arthur D. Little  
TH = THAMA  
AH = Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)  
GS = US Geological Survey  
WE = WES

13. Test Name (analyte) - Parameter being measured.

Common Examples:

|        |                         |         |                     |
|--------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 11DCE  | = 1,1-Dichloroethylene  | HG      | = Mercury           |
| 111TCE | = 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | MEXCLR  | = Methoxychlor      |
| 12DCLE | = 1,2-Dichloroethane    | NO3     | = Nitrate           |
| AS     | = Arsenic               | PCB1016 | = PCB 1016 (etc)    |
| C6H6   | = Benzine               | PH      | = pH                |
| CD     | = Cadmium               | SE      | = Selenium          |
| CMONOX | = Carbon Tetrachloride  | AG      | = Silver            |
| CLDEN  | = Chloride              | STYR    | = Styrene           |
| CR     | = Chromium              | SO4     | = Sulfate           |
| CU     | = Copper                | MEC6H5  | = Toluene           |
| ENDRN  | = Endrin                | TXPHEN  | = Toxaphene         |
| FE     | = Iron                  | TRCLE   | = Trichloroethylene |
| PB     | = Lead                  | C2H3CL  | = Vinyl Chloride    |
| LIN    | = Lindane               | XYLEN   | = Xylenes           |
| MN     | = Manganese             | ZN      | = Zinc              |

# LEVEL 3 FILE FORMATS

## IRDMIS Level 3 Data Record Tables

### Installation

|                          |       |                          |       |                          |       |                          |       |                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| inst (11)                | 05    | inst_name                | 05    | site_no                  | 05    | site_x                   | 05    | site_y                   | 05    |
| Installation Code        | 0.11  | Installation Name        | 11.04 | Site No                  | 11.04 | Minimum X UTM Coordinate | 11.04 | Minimum Y UTM Coordinate | 11.04 |
| inst_x                   | 05    | inst_y                   | 05    | inst_z                   | 05    | inst_x                   | 05    | inst_y                   | 05    |
| Minimum X UTM Coordinate | 11.04 | Minimum Y UTM Coordinate | 11.04 | Minimum Z UTM Coordinate | 11.04 | Minimum X UTM Coordinate | 11.04 | Minimum Y UTM Coordinate | 11.04 |
| inst_type                | 05    | inst_type                | 05    | inst_type                | 05    | inst_type                | 05    | inst_type                | 05    |
| Propulsion Type          | 11.12 | Propulsion Type          | 11.12 | Propulsion Type          | 11.12 | Propulsion Type          | 11.12 | Propulsion Type          | 11.12 |

### chem

|                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| chem (11)        | 05   | chem_type        | 05   | chem_no          | 05   | chem_x           | 05   | chem_y           | 05   |
| Chemical Code    | 0.11 | Chemical Type    | 0.05 | Chemical No      | 0.05 | Chemical X       | 0.05 | Chemical Y       | 0.05 |
| chem_lab         | 05   | chem_lab         | 05   | chem_lab         | 05   | chem_lab         | 05   | chem_lab         | 05   |
| Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 |
| chem_no          | 05   | chem_no          | 05   | chem_no          | 05   | chem_no          | 05   | chem_no          | 05   |
| Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 |
| chem_date        | 05   | chem_date        | 05   | chem_date        | 05   | chem_date        | 05   | chem_date        | 05   |
| Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 |

### chem2

|                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| chem2 (11)       | 05   | chem2_type       | 05   | chem2_no         | 05   | chem2_x          | 05   | chem2_y          | 05   |
| Chemical Code    | 0.11 | Chemical Type    | 0.05 | Chemical No      | 0.05 | Chemical X       | 0.05 | Chemical Y       | 0.05 |
| chem2_lab        | 05   | chem2_lab        | 05   | chem2_lab        | 05   | chem2_lab        | 05   | chem2_lab        | 05   |
| Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 |
| chem2_no         | 05   | chem2_no         | 05   | chem2_no         | 05   | chem2_no         | 05   | chem2_no         | 05   |
| Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 |
| chem2_date       | 05   | chem2_date       | 05   | chem2_date       | 05   | chem2_date       | 05   | chem2_date       | 05   |
| Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 |

### sample\_loc

|                      |      |                      |      |                    |      |                   |      |                   |      |
|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| sample_loc (11)      | 05   | sample_loc_type      | 05   | sample_loc_no      | 05   | sample_loc_x      | 05   | sample_loc_y      | 05   |
| Sample Location Code | 0.11 | Sample Location Type | 0.05 | Sample Location No | 0.05 | Sample Location X | 0.05 | Sample Location Y | 0.05 |
| sample_loc_lab       | 05   | sample_loc_lab       | 05   | sample_loc_lab     | 05   | sample_loc_lab    | 05   | sample_loc_lab    | 05   |
| Laboratory           | 0.10 | Laboratory           | 0.10 | Laboratory         | 0.10 | Laboratory        | 0.10 | Laboratory        | 0.10 |
| sample_loc_no        | 05   | sample_loc_no        | 05   | sample_loc_no      | 05   | sample_loc_no     | 05   | sample_loc_no     | 05   |
| Sample Number        | 0.12 | Sample Number        | 0.12 | Sample Number      | 0.12 | Sample Number     | 0.12 | Sample Number     | 0.12 |
| sample_loc_date      | 05   | sample_loc_date      | 05   | sample_loc_date    | 05   | sample_loc_date   | 05   | sample_loc_date   | 05   |
| Measurement Date     | 0.12 | Measurement Date     | 0.12 | Measurement Date   | 0.12 | Measurement Date  | 0.12 | Measurement Date  | 0.12 |

### ggs

|                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| ggs (11)         | 05   | ggs_type         | 05   | ggs_no           | 05   | ggs_x            | 05   | ggs_y            | 05   |
| GGS Code         | 0.11 | GGS Type         | 0.05 | GGS No           | 0.05 | GGS X            | 0.05 | GGS Y            | 0.05 |
| ggs_lab          | 05   | ggs_lab          | 05   | ggs_lab          | 05   | ggs_lab          | 05   | ggs_lab          | 05   |
| Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 |
| ggs_no           | 05   | ggs_no           | 05   | ggs_no           | 05   | ggs_no           | 05   | ggs_no           | 05   |
| Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 |
| ggs_date         | 05   | ggs_date         | 05   | ggs_date         | 05   | ggs_date         | 05   | ggs_date         | 05   |
| Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 |

### gwc

|                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| gwc (11)         | 05   | gwc_type         | 05   | gwc_no           | 05   | gwc_x            | 05   | gwc_y            | 05   |
| GWC Code         | 0.11 | GWC Type         | 0.05 | GWC No           | 0.05 | GWC X            | 0.05 | GWC Y            | 0.05 |
| gwc_lab          | 05   | gwc_lab          | 05   | gwc_lab          | 05   | gwc_lab          | 05   | gwc_lab          | 05   |
| Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 |
| gwc_no           | 05   | gwc_no           | 05   | gwc_no           | 05   | gwc_no           | 05   | gwc_no           | 05   |
| Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 |
| gwc_date         | 05   | gwc_date         | 05   | gwc_date         | 05   | gwc_date         | 05   | gwc_date         | 05   |
| Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 |

### cqc

|                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| cqc (11)         | 05   | cqc_type         | 05   | cqc_no           | 05   | cqc_x            | 05   | cqc_y            | 05   |
| CQC Code         | 0.11 | CQC Type         | 0.05 | CQC No           | 0.05 | CQC X            | 0.05 | CQC Y            | 0.05 |
| cqc_lab          | 05   | cqc_lab          | 05   | cqc_lab          | 05   | cqc_lab          | 05   | cqc_lab          | 05   |
| Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 |
| cqc_no           | 05   | cqc_no           | 05   | cqc_no           | 05   | cqc_no           | 05   | cqc_no           | 05   |
| Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 |
| cqc_date         | 05   | cqc_date         | 05   | cqc_date         | 05   | cqc_date         | 05   | cqc_date         | 05   |
| Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 |

### gld

|                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| gld (11)         | 05   | gld_type         | 05   | gld_no           | 05   | gld_x            | 05   | gld_y            | 05   |
| GLD Code         | 0.11 | GLD Type         | 0.05 | GLD No           | 0.05 | GLD X            | 0.05 | GLD Y            | 0.05 |
| gld_lab          | 05   | gld_lab          | 05   | gld_lab          | 05   | gld_lab          | 05   | gld_lab          | 05   |
| Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 |
| gld_no           | 05   | gld_no           | 05   | gld_no           | 05   | gld_no           | 05   | gld_no           | 05   |
| Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 |
| gld_date         | 05   | gld_date         | 05   | gld_date         | 05   | gld_date         | 05   | gld_date         | 05   |
| Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 |

### h12\_log

|                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| h12_log (11)     | 05   | h12_log_type     | 05   | h12_log_no       | 05   | h12_log_x        | 05   | h12_log_y        | 05   |
| H12 Log Code     | 0.11 | H12 Log Type     | 0.05 | H12 Log No       | 0.05 | H12 Log X        | 0.05 | H12 Log Y        | 0.05 |
| h12_log_lab      | 05   | h12_log_lab      | 05   | h12_log_lab      | 05   | h12_log_lab      | 05   | h12_log_lab      | 05   |
| Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 | Laboratory       | 0.10 |
| h12_log_no       | 05   | h12_log_no       | 05   | h12_log_no       | 05   | h12_log_no       | 05   | h12_log_no       | 05   |
| Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 | Sample Number    | 0.12 |
| h12_log_date     | 05   | h12_log_date     | 05   | h12_log_date     | 05   | h12_log_date     | 05   | h12_log_date     | 05   |
| Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 | Measurement Date | 0.12 |

### LEGEND

(x) - Key Field (\*) - Secondary Indices c - character i - integer f - float date - date field

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## ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES

| Record | Level 1 | Column | Record | Level 2 | Column | Record | Level 3 | Column |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 101    | 1.1     | 101000 | 1.1    | 101000  | 101000 | 101000 | 101000  | 101000 |
| 102    | 1.2     | 102000 | 1.2    | 102000  | 102000 | 102000 | 102000  | 102000 |
| 103    | 1.3     | 103000 | 1.3    | 103000  | 103000 | 103000 | 103000  | 103000 |
| 104    | 1.4     | 104000 | 1.4    | 104000  | 104000 | 104000 | 104000  | 104000 |
| 105    | 1.5     | 105000 | 1.5    | 105000  | 105000 | 105000 | 105000  | 105000 |

\*Notated in the name

\*Notated in the name

\*Notated in the name

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

5 alphanumeric characters, left justified. Only the first two characters are presently defined.

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code identifying the name of the installation from which data is being collected.

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required in File Name and in records indicated above

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

(Listed alphabetically by Installation Code; see also 11.04 Installation Name)

1A 1st Army Recreation Area, Lewes, DE  
 A9 ABMSA 9 US Army Reserve  
 AA Aberdeen Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD  
 AC Ammunition Center & School  
 AD Fort Amador, Panama  
 AF US Army Fuel and Lubricant Research Facility  
 AH Arlington Hall Station, VA  
 AL Alabama AAF, AL  
 AM Army Material Technology Lab, MA  
 AN Annapolis AD, AL  
 AO USA AFA 4901A Orlando, FL  
 AP Nike, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

AK Alameda Munitions Laboratory, Alameda  
 AN 1st Army Sustainment (MID) PAA Mountain, NJ  
 AT 1st Air, Asheville, NC  
 BA Badger AAF, WI  
 P Training Battle Creek, MI  
 BD USARL, Bedford, NC  
 BN Fort Belvoir, GA  
 BG Blue Grass Area, Lexington Blue Grass DA, KY  
 BH Fort Belvoir, Missouri, IN  
 BK Fort Belvoir, TX  
 BI Fort Bliss, TX  
 BM USA Belmore Maintenance  
 BN Bennett Army National Guard Facility, CO  
 BP Boston Point Ordnance Works, MD  
 BR Brooklyn Military Ocean Terminal  
 BT Fort Belvoir, WA  
 BU Fort Belvoir, PR  
 BV Fort Belvoir, VA  
 BY Boyner Military Ocean Terminal, NJ  
 C1 Family Housing Plainville, CT  
 C2 Family Housing Fairfield, CT  
 C3 Family Housing Windsor, CT  
 C4 Family Housing Ansonia, CT  
 C5 Family Housing Middletown, CT  
 C6 Family Housing Orange, CT  
 C7 Family Housing Portland, CT  
 CA Carlisle Barracks  
 CB Camp Bullis  
 CC Camp Chert AD, TX  
 CD Columbus Defense Construction Supply Center  
 CE Cold Regions Research & Engineering Laboratory, NH  
 CF Fort Chaffee  
 CH Charleston Army DA  
 CI Family Housing FTT 42 Elizabeth, PA  
 CM Cameron Station, VA  
 CN Fort Carson, CO  
 CO Cuthbert AAF, ME  
 CP Camp Parks, Livermore, CA  
 CR Crane Naval Weapons Support Center, IN  
 CS Camp Sims  
 CT Fort Clayton  
 CV Crane Army Administration Activity

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

CK Crane River Area, AL  
 CY Canyon Lake Recreation Area, New Braunfels, TX  
 DA Detroit Arsenal, MI  
 DE Fort Des Moines, IA  
 DF Defense Mapping Agency, VA  
 DI Defense Ind Plant Equip Pw, Jackson, KS  
 DM Shermans Station Dammarus, Frederick, MD  
 DO Fort Douglas, UT  
 DR Fort Drum, NY  
 DT Fort Detrick, MD  
 DL Dugway Proving Ground, UT  
 DV Fort Devens, MA  
 DX Fort Dix, NJ  
 EA Edgewood Area, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD  
 EP Englewood Proving Ground, Fort Belvoir, VA  
 ET Ethan Allen Firing Range, VT  
 EU Fort Eustis, VA  
 FA Frankford Arsenal, PA  
 FB Fort Bragg, NC  
 FC Fort Campbell, KY  
 FD Fort Detrick  
 FE Fort Monmouth, Evans Area, NJ  
 FL Fort Gillem, GA  
 FH Fort Hood, TX  
 FI Fort Belvoir General Hospital  
 FJ Fort Jackson, SC  
 FK Fort Koller  
 FM Fort Monmouth, VA  
 FN Fort Allen  
 FO Fort Ord, CA  
 FR US Army Forward Supp Ctr, Ft. Clatsop, NJ  
 FS Fort Story, VA  
 FT Fort Totten  
 FW Fort Wingate DA, NM  
 GA Goldsboro Nike (Fort Meade), MD  
 GC Cape St. George, FL  
 GM USA ABMSA 47G/Miami, FL  
 GO Fort Gordon, GA  
 GR Fort Greely, AK  
 GT Granite River Test Site, AK  
 GU Fort Greely  
 GW Gateway AAF

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

H1 Family Housing Hull MA 36  
 H2 USARL Hickory, NC  
 H3 Haverly Middle Market, Savannah, GA  
 H4 Hawthorne AAF, NV  
 HB Fort Holabird, MD  
 HD Harry Diamond Laboratories  
 HE Heilmann Military Reservation  
 HG HG Rad Santa Rosa, Paso Robles, CA  
 HI Fort A. P. Hall, VA  
 HL Fort Henry, LA  
 HM Fort Hamilton  
 HN Fort Hancock  
 HO Holston AAF, TN  
 HS Fort Hays  
 HT Hamilton Army Airfield, CA  
 HU Fort Huachuca, AZ  
 HY Hays AAF, PA  
 I1 Family Housing USARL Addison, IL  
 I2 Family Housing Worth, IL  
 IA Iowa AAF, IA  
 IG Fort Indianhead Gap, PA  
 IH Indiana AAF, IN  
 IR Fort Irwin  
 IW Irwin Support Det Annex, McPherson, PA  
 J1 Family Housing NIKE Phila 41/43 Chertam, NJ  
 J2 Family Housing NIKE NY 79 80 Livingston, NJ  
 J3 Family Housing NIKE NY 93 94 Ft. Laker, NJ  
 J4 Family Housing NIKE NY 60 CM Bridge, NJ  
 J5 Family Housing NIKE NY 54 Holmdel, NJ  
 JB Jefferson Barracks LDF  
 JF Jefferson Proving Ground, IN  
 JO John AAF, IL  
 KA Kansas AAF, KS  
 KB Kings Bay Military Ocean Terminal  
 KC Nike Kansas City 30, MO  
 KP Kapelita Military Reservation, IN  
 KX Fort Knox, KY  
 LA Louisville AAF  
 LB Liberty Dam, Baltimore, MD  
 LC Lake City AAF, MO  
 LD Fort Leonard Wood, MO  
 LE Fort Leov, VA

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

LI Longhorn AAF, TX  
 LJ Jomo Area, Middlebrook, NY  
 LK Letchworth, AL, PA  
 LL Lake Louise North Lull, Sct. 1  
 LN Lander Support Facility, Smithfield, RI  
 LO Louisiana AAF, LA  
 LP Lower Star AAF, TX  
 LT Fort Laurens  
 LU USARC, Lumberton, NC  
 LV Fort Leavenworth, KS  
 LW Fort Lewis, WA  
 LX Lexington Area, Lexington-McGraw DA, KY  
 LY Family Housing Topsheld, MA  
 M1 Family Housing Randolph, MA  
 M2 Family Housing Beverly, MA  
 M3 Family Housing Wakefield, MA  
 M4 Family Housing Burlington, MA  
 M5 Family Housing Bedford, MA  
 M6 Family Housing Swanton, MA  
 M7 Family Housing MIKE Wash Bldg 35 Cream, MD  
 M8 Family Housing SLASC Wherry, MO  
 MA Family Housing Manchester CT 25  
 MC Fort McChesin, AL  
 MD Fort Meade, MD  
 ME Memphis Defense Depot  
 MH Michigan AAF  
 MI Milan AAF, TN  
 ML McMaster AAF, OK  
 MM Fort Monmouth Main Post, NJ  
 MN Fort Monr  
 MO Family Housing Milford CT 17  
 MP Fort Myer, VA  
 MR Fort Myer  
 MS Mississippi AAF, MS  
 MT Fort McArthur  
 MU Fort Monrovia, Fort Monrovia, MT  
 MV Material Development and Readiness  
 MW Manassas AD, WI  
 MY Fort McCoy, WI  
 MZ Maine Army Depot  
 NA Nevada AD, AZ  
 NB Family Housing New Britain CT 57

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

NC New Cumberland AAF, PA  
 ND Family Housing Nahant MA 17  
 NE Nebraska Stanley R. N.G. RSL 1  
 NF Norfolk, MA  
 NP Newport AAF, IN  
 NT New Orleans Military Green Terminal, LA  
 NV 451 NY Station USAF, CA  
 OY Oakdale Support Center  
 OG Ogden Defense Depot, UT  
 OK Oklahoma Army Base  
 P1 Family Housing PITT 03 Danversville, PA  
 P2 Family Housing PITT 37 Harrisburg, PA  
 P3 Family Housing PITT 02 Rural Ridge, PA  
 P4 Family Housing PITT SPT DRY ARK, PA  
 P5 Family Housing PITT 52 Measerville, PA  
 P6 Family Housing PITT 52 Finleyville, PA  
 P7 Family Housing Canaanville 71 (PI 711), PA  
 P8 Family Housing Canaanville 72 (PI 712), PA  
 P9 Family Housing PITT 43 Elmore, PA  
 PB Pine Bluff Arsenal, AR  
 PC Phoenix Development Works, AL  
 PH Philadelphia Defense Personnel Support Center, PA  
 PI Fort Pickett, VA  
 PK Fort Pickett, VA  
 PL Fort Polk, LA  
 PM Providence of Monterey, CA  
 PN Portage Storage Facility, MI  
 PS Peninsula of San Francisco, CA  
 PU Pueblo DA, CO  
 PX Phoenix Military Reservation, MD  
 QH Quarry Heights  
 R1 Family Housing Davisville, NJ  
 R2 Family Housing N Southfield, NJ  
 RA Radstone Arsenal, AL  
 RB Riverbank AAF, CA  
 RC Richmond Defense General Supply Center  
 RD Redford AAF, VA  
 RH Fort Ritchie  
 RI Rock Island Arsenal, IL  
 RJ Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO (also after 1984)  
 RM Rocky Mountain Arsenal, CO  
 RN Red River AD, TX

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

RS Fort Richardson & Eagle River Plant, AK  
 RT Research ASARC  
 RU Fort Rucker, AL  
 RV Ravenscroft AAF, OH  
 RW Fort Riley, KS  
 S1 Saratoga Arsenal, Newburgh, NY  
 S2 Family Housing Shelton CT 74  
 SA Sierra AD, CA  
 SB Schofield Barracks, HI  
 SC Sacramento AD, CA  
 SD Sudbury Arsenal, MA  
 SE Seneca AD, NY  
 SF Sandhollow AAF, KS  
 SG Sagemore Army Aircraft Plant  
 SH Sharps AD, CA  
 SI Fort Sil, OK  
 SJ Standard Army Engine Plant, CT  
 SL St. Louis Ordnance Plant & AAF, MO  
 SM Fort Sam Houston, TX  
 SN Fort Sheridan, IL  
 SO Sgt Conn. Post Rabbits, CA  
 SP Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal  
 SR Stratton AAF, PA  
 SS St. Louis Area Support Center, MO  
 ST Fort Shafter  
 SU Suislaw Marine Tower, Solidand, MD  
 SV Severna AD, IL  
 SW Fort Stewart, GA  
 SY Stryker ASAR Center  
 SZ Stryker ASARC  
 TA Tarn  
 TC Twin Cities AAF, MN  
 TD Tucson Support Activity - Selfridge  
 TE Tachard AAF, NC  
 TI Fort Tibbets  
 TM USARC Tark McCor 02  
 TN Toward AD, UT (North area)  
 TO Toward Warehouse, PA  
 TP Tibbets Army Medical Center  
 TR Tarry SP  
 TS Toward AD, UT (South area)  
 TT Tropic Test Center

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

TW Twin Cities AAF, MN (also before 1986)  
 TY Toiyahana AD, PA  
 UA US Soldiers and Airman Home  
 UC US Army Campus Clinic  
 UH US Army Human Armed Forces Center  
 UM Unadilla AD, OR  
 US US Military Academy, West Point, NY  
 UT USARC Tampa 0815 W, FL  
 V1 Family Housing Woodbridge, VA  
 V2 Family Housing MIKE Norfolk IS P. Henry, VA  
 V3 Family Housing Manassas, VA  
 VC Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, WA  
 VF Valley Forge General Hospital, PA  
 VH Vist HHS Forts Station, VA  
 VL Various Locations  
 VN Van Nuys Maintenance Shop, Los Angeles, CA  
 VO Volunteer AAF, TN  
 W1 Family Housing Midway Family Housing, WA  
 W2 Family Housing Youngs Lake, WA  
 W3 Family Housing Sun Point, WI  
 WA Watervliet Arsenal, NY  
 WS Woodbridge Research Facility, VA  
 WI White Sands Missile Range, NM  
 WL USARC, Wilson, NC  
 WN Fort Wainwright, AK  
 WP Family Housing Westport CT 73  
 WR Walter Reed Medical Center, DC  
 WS Walden Spring Chemical Plant & Training Area, MO  
 WT Warren Training Center  
 WV West Virginia Ordnance Works, WV  
 WW Fort Wadsworth  
 Y1 Family Housing Manhattan Beach, NY  
 Y2 Family Housing MIKE NY 01 Tappan, NY  
 Y3 Family Housing MIKE NY 23 Barby Point, NY  
 Y4 Family Housing Dry Hill, NY  
 Y5 Family Housing MIKE NY 99 Spring Valley, NY  
 YL Yaloma Flying Center  
 YU Yuma Proving Ground, AZ

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ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORD AND DATA BASE TABLES

| Record            | Level 1 | Column | Record | Level 2 | Column | Table    | Level 3 | DB Column   |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|
| Sample            | 0-7     |        | *CCWH  | 0-7     |        | *WH, log |         | media, type |
| Point Entry       |         |        | *CCWH  | 0-7     |        | *WH, log |         | media, type |
| Chemical Analysis |         |        | *CCWH  | 0-7     |        | *WH, log |         | media, type |
| Chemical Analysis |         |        | *CCWH  | 0-7     |        | *WH, log |         | media, type |
| Chemical Analysis |         |        | *CCWH  | 0-7     |        | *WH, log |         | media, type |

\* Included in the report

\*\* Included by table entry

\*\*\* Entry created and updated by Data-base Load and File Update programs

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

3 upper-case alphabetical characters, full field

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code identifying the type of data.

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- \* Required for all records (explicitly or implicitly as indicated above)

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

(\* File Type not currently in use)

CAP Chemical Analysis Plate  
 CAR Chemical Air  
 CAT Chemical Animal Tissue  
 CBO\* Chemical Building Decontamination  
 CBE\* Chemical Building - Exterior  
 CBI Chemical Building - Interior  
 CBS Chemical Building Survey  
 CST Chemical Sites  
 CBX Chemical Building - Exterior  
 CCM\* Chemical Composite Samples  
 CCO\* Chemical Concrete  
 CDM Chemical Drums  
 CDR Chemical Drums  
 CDT\* Chemical Drums  
 CGW Chemical Ground Water

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (CONT.)

CHW\* Chemical Industrial Water  
 CHM\* Chemical Methods Description  
 CPL Chemical Process Control  
 CPT Chemical Plant Tissue  
 CPW\* Chemical Powder Wells  
 CQC Chemical Quality Control  
 CQR\* Chemical QC Program Standard  
 CSD Chemical Standards Development  
 CSE Chemical Sediment  
 CSM Chemical Survey Material  
 CSO Chemical Soil  
 CSR Chemical Sewer  
 CSS Chemical Stainless Steel  
 CSU Chemical Soup  
 CSW Chemical Surface Water  
 CTF Chemical Transformer  
 CTI\* Chemical Tile  
 CVE\* Chemical Vent  
 CWD\* Chemical Wood  
 DTT Decontamination Matrix  
 EGO\* Ecological General Observations  
 EMO\* Ecological Microcosm Observations  
 EOC\* Ecological Organism Count  
 ESP\* Ecological Sample Preparation File  
 EVS\* Ecological Vegetation  
 EWV\* Ecological Wetland Vegetation  
 GAQ Geotechnical Aquifer Analysis  
 GEL\* Geotechnical Elevation File  
 GFD Geotechnical Field Drilling  
 GGS Geotechnical Ground Water Sublided  
 GMA Geotechnical Map  
 GMD\* Geotechnical Methods Description  
 GMS\* Geotechnical Methods Summary  
 GOR\* Geotechnical Origin  
 GPA Geotechnical Physical Analysis  
 GWC Geotechnical Well Construction  
 PAT\* Pollution Abatement Treatment  
 RAY Radiological Animal Tissue  
 RBI Radiological Building Interior  
 RBS Radiological Building Exterior  
 RGW Radiological Ground Water  
 RPT\* Radiological Plant Tissue

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (CONT.)

RQC\* Radiological Quality Control  
 RSE Radiological Sediment  
 RSI\* Radiological Survey Instrument  
 RSO Radiological Soil  
 RSR Radiological Sewer  
 RSW Radiological Surface Water  
 RWT\* Radiological Surface Wiping  
 TOP\* Treatment Operations  
 USS UXO/Metal Object

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ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

| Record              | Level 1 | Column | Record | Level 2 | Column | Table | DB Column |
|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|
| Sample              | 0-11    | BCC    | 0-11   | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11  | 0-11      |
| Point Setting       | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11   | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11  | 0-11      |
| Groundwater Station | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11   | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11  | 0-11      |
| Wall Construction   | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11   | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11  | 0-11      |
| Map-LSP             | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11   | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11  | 0-11      |
| Map-CGWB            | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11   | 0-11    | 0-11   | 0-11  | 0-11      |

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

4 upper-case alphabetic characters, left justified

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

A standardized code representing a type of landmark, feature, or construction.

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all records
- Must match one of the acceptable codes below
- Must match the site-type of the corresponding map record except for QC records
- Level 1 QC records must be blank

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

(The site types are listed by data type for ease of use.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data:

## Chemical Analysis Point (CAP)

BLDG building  
 FBK field blank  
 RNSW rawwater  
 SURF surface in general  
 TRIP trip blank

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

## Air (CAR):

ARMO air monitoring station  
 BLDG building  
 CMFG composite grab sample  
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
 CSDT chemical sludge disposal trenches  
 FBK field blank  
 OLSF old lagoon sludge pile  
 RNSW rawwater  
 TRIP trip blank  
 TUNL tunnel  
 UNKG unknown grab sample  
 WOOD wood

## Animal Tissue (CAT or RAT):

BIOL biological sample  
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
 CRK creek  
 FBK field blank  
 LAKE lake  
 POND pond  
 RNSW rawwater  
 RIVER river  
 STRM stream  
 SURF surface in general  
 TRIP trip blank  
 TUNL tunnel

## Building Interior (CB or RB):

ASPH asphalt  
 BATT battery  
 BLDG building  
 CASE case  
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
 CONC concrete  
 CTIL ceiling tile  
 FBK field blank

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

## Building Interior (CB or RB): (Cont.)

FELD field  
 GSDA grease or sludge disposal area  
 LIME lime  
 PLAS plaster  
 RNSW rawwater  
 SHLK short tank  
 THSI thermal system insulation  
 TRIP trip blank  
 VFT vinyl floor tile  
 WINS wall insulation  
 WIPE wipe  
 WLSH wall board  
 WOOD wood  
 WTL wall tile

## Building Survey (BS):

BATT battery  
 BLDG building  
 CASE case  
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
 FBK field blank  
 RNSW rawwater  
 TRIP trip blank  
 TUNL tunnel

## Chemical Site (CET):

BIOL biological sample  
 FBK field blank  
 RNSW rawwater  
 TRIP trip blank

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

## Building Exterior (CB or RB):

ASPH asphalt  
 BATT battery  
 BLDG building  
 CASE case  
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
 CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
 CONC concrete  
 FBK field blank  
 GSDA grease or sludge disposal area  
 RNSW rawwater  
 RDOF roofing material  
 SHGL shingle  
 SIDG siding  
 TRIP trip blank  
 WIPE wipe

## Drum (CDM):

DRUM drum  
 FBK field blank  
 RNSW rawwater  
 TANK tank  
 TRIP trip blank  
 UFS unknown fabricated substance

## Groundwater (CGW or RGW):

CMFH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
 DRUM drilling water source  
 FBK field blank  
 FELD field  
 FLPL floodplain  
 LYSH lysimeter  
 OTFL outfall  
 RNSW rawwater  
 SPRG spring  
 SFTK septic tank  
 SUMP sump



## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data (Cont.)

## Groundwater (CGW or RGW): (Cont.)

SWAP swamp  
SWER swamp  
TANK tank  
TAPW tap water source  
TPSE treatment plant  
TRIP trip blank  
TUNL tunnel  
UNWG unknown grab sample  
WELD dry well (old fashioned-type well)  
WELL completed well  
WIFL waste  
WOOD wood

## Process Control (CPC):

CLGN calgon process  
CMPH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
ERDL erdior  
FBLK field blank  
FELD field  
GWTS groundwater treatment system  
INCH incinerator  
IWTP industrial waste treatment plant  
RNSW rainwater  
TANK tank  
TAPW tap water source  
TPSE treatment plant  
TRAN transformer  
TRIP trip blank  
TUNL tunnel  
UNWG unknown grab sample

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data (Cont.)

## Plant Tissue (CPT or RPT):

RH H biological sample  
CMPH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
FBLK field blank  
IWTP industrial waste treatment plant  
LAKE lake  
PLUG shovel sample  
POND pond  
RNSW rainwater  
SURF surface in general  
TRIP trip blank  
TUNL tunnel  
WOOD wood

## Standards Development (STD):

EVAL evaluation  
FBLK field blank  
RNSW rainwater  
TEST test  
TRIP trip blank  
TUNL tunnel  
UNWG unknown grab sample

## Sediment (CSE or SSE):

BASH basin  
BAYO bayou  
BORE bore hole  
CIST cistern  
CMPH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
CREK creek  
DRUM drum  
DTCH ditch or drainage  
FBLK field blank  
FELD field  
FLPL floodplain  
GSDA gross or sludge disposal area  
IWTP industrial waste treatment plant

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

## Sediment (CSE or SSE): (Cont.)

LAPL landfill  
LAGO lagoon  
LAKE lake  
MAHO manhole  
MT mostly area  
OTFL outfall  
PLUG shovel sample  
POND pond  
PRSW process sewer  
RNSW rain water  
RSVR reservoir  
RVER river  
SHLH shell hole  
SPRG spring  
STP sanitary treatment plant  
STRM stream  
STSW storm sewer  
STWA standing water  
SUMP sump  
SURF surface in general  
SWAP swamp  
SWER swamp  
TANK tank  
TPSE treatment plant  
TRIP trip blank  
TUNL tunnel  
UNWG unknown grab sample  
WASS waste  
WELD dry well (old fashioned-type well)  
WIFL waste  
WOOD wood

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

## Security Material (CSM):

FBLK field blank  
RNSW rainwater  
TRIP trip blank  
UNWG unknown grab sample

## Soil (CSQ or RSD):

AREA area of land  
BASH basin  
BLDG building  
BORE bore hole  
BURN burning ground  
CD coniferous-deciduous woodland  
CMPH composite sample taken from multiple locations  
COMF composite soil sample taken within 100m diameter  
CREK creek  
CUST chemical sludge disposal trenches  
DEMO demonstration area  
DTCH ditch or drainage  
DW deciduous woodland  
FBLK field blank  
FELD field  
FLPL floodplain  
GLAS grab sample  
GSDA gross or sludge disposal area  
LAPL landfill  
LAGO lagoon  
MT mostly area  
OLP old lagoon sludge pit  
OTFL outfall  
PT pit/tree opening  
PLUG shovel sample  
RNSW rain water  
SHLH shell hole  
STSW storm sewer  
SUMP sump  
SURF surface in general  
SWAP swamp

9.17-8

1 April 1991

9.17

Site Type

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

## Soil (CSO or RSO): (Cont.)

|      |                     |
|------|---------------------|
| TANK | tank                |
| TYPE | treatment plant     |
| TRIP | trip blank          |
| TRST | tree stand          |
| TUNL | tunnel              |
| UNEG | unknown grab sample |
| WASS | solid waste         |
| WIFE | wipe                |
| WT   | wet/dry area        |

## Sewer (CSR or RSR):

|      |  |
|------|--|
| CMFH | composite sample taken from multiple locations |
| FLK  | field blank                                    |
| GSDA | grassy or sedge disposal area                  |
| MANO | manhole  |
| RNSW | reservoir                                      |
| SASW | sanitary sewer                                 |
| SPTK | septic tank                                    |
| STP  | sanitary treatment plant                       |
| SWER | sewer  |
| TRIP | trip blank                                     |
| TUNL | tunnel   |
| UNEG | unknown grab sample                            |

## Stainless Steel (CSS):

|      |                     |
|------|---------------------|
| FLK  | field blank         |
| RNSW | reservoir           |
| TRIP | trip blank          |
| UNEG | unknown grab sample |

## Surface Water (CSW or RSW):

|      |          |
|------|----------|
| BASH | basin    |
| BAYU | bayou    |
| BLDG | building |
| CST  | ditch    |

1 April 1991

9.17-6

Site Type

9.17

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

## Surface Water (CSW or RSW): (Cont.)

|      |  |
|------|--|
| LMPH | composite sample taken from multiple locations |
| CREK | creek  |
| DAM  | dam  |
| DTCH | ditch or drainage                              |
| FLK  | field blank                                    |
| FELD | field  |
| GSDA | grassy or sedge disposal area                  |
| RWTP | industrial water treatment plant               |
| LAFI | landfill                                       |
| LAGO | lagoon   |
| LAKE | lake   |
| MT   | marshy area                                    |
| OTFL | outfall  |
| POND | pond   |
| RNSW | river water                                    |
| RSVR | reservoir                                      |
| RVER | river  |
| SIDL | silt hole                                      |
| SPRG | spring   |
| STP  | sanitary treatment plant                       |
| STRM | stream   |
| STSW | storm sewer                                    |
| STWA | standing water                                 |
| SUMP | sump   |
| SWAP | swamp  |
| SWER | sewer  |
| TANK | tank   |
| TAPW | tap water source                               |
| TYPE | treatment plant                                |
| TRIP | trip blank                                     |
| TUNL | tunnel   |
| UNEG | unknown grab sample                            |
| WASW | liquid waste                                   |
| WIFE | wipe   |

9.17-10

1 April 1991

9.17

Site Type

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

## Chemical or Radiological Data: (Cont.)

## Transformers (TTF):

|      |             |
|------|-------------|
| FLK  | field blank |
| RNSW | reservoir   |
| TRAN | transformer |
| TRIP | trip blank  |

## Decontamination Data:

## Decontamination Treatment Technology (XII):

|      |                 |
|------|-----------------|
| DCON | decontamination |
|------|-----------------|

## Geotechnical Data:

## Groundwater Stabilized (GGS):

|      |                   |
|------|-------------------|
| BASH | basin             |
| BAYU | bayou             |
| CREK | creek             |
| DTCH | ditch or drainage |
| LAGO | lagoon            |
| LAKE | lake              |
| LYSM | lytometer         |
| MT   | marshy area       |
| OTFL | outfall           |
| POND | pond              |
| RSVR | reservoir         |
| SPRG | spring            |
| STRM | stream            |
| STSW | storm sewer       |
| SUMP | sump              |
| SWAP | swamp             |
| SWER | sewer             |
| WELL | completed well    |

1 April 1991

9.17-11

Site Type

9.17

## Pole Drilling (GED):

|      |      |
|------|------|
| BORS | bore |
|------|------|

(This field is not contained in the Level 3 gtd table since the only acceptable Site\_Type for field drilling data is "BORS".)

## Well Construction (GWC):

|      |                |
|------|----------------|
| WELL | completed well |
| LYSM | lytometer      |

## Map Data (GMA):

All Site Types (except OC) are allowable entries for the map file. The Site Type used in the data file must match exactly that used in the map file.

## Other Data:

## Unexploded Ordnance/Metal Object (UGO):

|      |                     |
|------|---------------------|
| UNEG | unknown grab sample |
|------|---------------------|

9.17-12

1 April 1991

## 8.05

## Depth (Chemical)

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

| Record | Level 1 | Character | Record | Level 2 | Character | Record | Level 3 | Character |
|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Sample | 00-00   | 000000    | 00-00  | 00-00   | 000000    | 00-00  | 00-00   | 000000    |

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

Levels 1 and 2: Decimal (5 digits plus decimal point)  
 Level 3: Float 4

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

A number to represent the nearest tenth of a foot the depth from the topographic surface to the top of the interval being sampled.

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all chemical records except QC records that do not originate in the field
- Entry of "0" is not allowed
- Must be a decimal to the nearest tenth of a foot
- For buildings and other samples above the topographic surface, use a "+" (minus sign) and 3 digits plus decimal point to represent the sample height above the topographic surface.

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

## Depth:

Minimum value 0.0  
 Maximum value 9999.9

## Height:

Minimum value -99.9  
 Maximum value 0.0

27 August 1999

8.05-1

## 8.19

## Sample Date

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

| Record | Level 1 | Character | Record | Level 2 | Character | Record | Level 3 | Character |
|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Sample | 00-00   | 000000    | 00-00  | 00-00   | 000000    | 00-00  | 00-00   | 000000    |

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

Level 1: 8 characters - format (MM/DD/YY)  
 Level 2: Julian date (YYDDD)  
 Level 3: Output date format (DD-mm-YYYY)

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Date on which the sample was taken

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

Valid date

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

Minimum: >= 1 Jan 75  
 Maximum: <= Sample Preparation Date  
 Minimum: <= Analysis Date  
 Maximum: <= Current Date

14 December 1999

8.19-1

## 8.03

## Analysis Type

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DA-A BASE TABLES:

| Record | Level 1 | Column | Record  | Level 2 | Column    | Field | Level 3 | DB Column  |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|------------|
|        |         |        | SCC-001 | 100-100 | Chemistry |       |         | only, type |

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

2 characters, full field

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

A code that represents the certification level for the analysis. It is generated during data acceptance checking from information in the data record and is based on the Chemical Certification Matrix below. (If the method is 00 or 99 the Analysis Type will be the same as the method.)

| CHEMICAL CERTIFICATION MATRIX |               |                   |                       |               |                        |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Analysis Type                 | Method        | Analysis Accuracy | Measurement Technique | Flagging Code | Certification Required |
| C1                            | not 00 not 99 | any               | LT, OT, or blank      | blank         | yes                    |
| C1                            | not 00 not 99 | any               | 00                    | blank         | yes                    |
| 1A                            | not 00 not 99 | any               | LT, OT, or blank      | blank         | yes                    |
| 1A                            | not 00 not 99 | any               | 00                    | blank         | yes                    |
| 1A                            | not 00 not 99 | any               | blank                 | blank         | yes                    |
| 1B                            | not 00 not 99 | any               | LT, OT, or blank      | blank         | yes                    |
| 1B                            | not 00 not 99 | any               | 00                    | blank         | yes                    |
| 1B                            | not 00 not 99 | any               | blank                 | blank         | yes                    |
| C2                            | not 00 not 99 | blank             | 00 or PP              | blank         | yes                    |
| 00                            | 00            | blank             | any                   | blank         | yes                    |
| 99                            | 99            | blank             | any                   | blank         | yes                    |

\*Reserved for Test Name Analysis that do not require certification. Use section 8.01 Test Name Analysis for list of Method 00 Test Names.

\*\*Reserved for special cases only when authorized by USATHAMA.

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required for all level 2 and 3 chemical records.

14 December 1999

8.03-1

## 8.01

## Analysis Accuracy

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

| Record   | Level 1 | Column | Record  | Level 2   | Column    | Field | Level 3 | DB Column |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|
| Analysis | 20-00   | SCC    | 100-100 | Chemistry | Chemistry |       |         | only, not |

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

Levels 1 and 2: Decimal (3 digits plus decimal point)  
Level 3: Floor 4

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Decimal number representing the standard error of the best-fit linear regression line of found vs. target values for QC standard addition data. Represents and measurement units will be the same as that for the measurement analysis. (Use the USATHAMA QC program to compute this value.)

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all chemical and radiological records.
- Leave blank when the Measurement Section is "NW", "VP", "OD", "WD" or "BP".
- Must match range described below (decimal is required; do not adjust for the exponent).
- Must meet following file conditions:

Chemical Data:

Quantitative Records:

Must be a decimal number between ".001" and ".999".  
Zero and blank are not allowed.

Semiquantitative (when MS is "MS", "3MS", "3MS2", or "3MS3" and the lab is certified for the Test Name):

Must be a decimal number between ".001" and ".999".  
Zero and blank are not allowed.

Semiquantitative (Laboratory is not Certified for the Test Name; MS of Measurement is "MS", "3MS", "3MS2", or "3MS3" and Flagging Code is "9"):

"000"

21 August 1999

8.01-1

## Analysis Type

8.03

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

SCC Records:

- C1 Class 1 (quantitative)
- 1A Class 1A (GC-MS methods)
- 1B Class 1B (low sample throughput - not GC-MS methods)
- C2 Class 2 (qualitative)
- 00 Special Test Name that do not require certification
- 99 Special cases only when authorized by USATHAMA

SAC Records (abalone):

- QN Quantitative methodology
- SO Semiquantitative methodology
- QL Qualitative methodology

8.03-2

14 December 1999

## Analysis Accuracy

8.01

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

Qualitative:

Blank

Method 00:

Blank

Method 99:

Blank

Radiological Data:

Decimal number between ".001" and ".999" (zero and blank not allowed)

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

Certified quantitative, standard semiquantitative (see certified), and radiological:

Minimum: .001  
Maximum: .999

Certified semiquantitative (target standard; lab not certified):

000

Qualitative, Method 00 and Method 99:

Blank

8.01-2

21 August 1999

## 8.26

## Value (Chemical)

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IN RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

| Record   | Level 1 Columns | Record  | Level 2 Columns | Record      | Level 3 Columns |
|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Analysis | 100-110         | QC Data | 100-110         | Measurement | Value           |

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

- Level 2: Mantissa - 4 digits plus decimal point, right justified  
Exponent - 3 digits, right justified  
Level 3: Float - 6 digits plus decimal point

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Value of the analysis dependent on Test Name and Unit of Measurement. The Value is computed by one of the following two equations:

| EQUATION  | DATA TYPE | CONDITION   |
|---|-----------|---|
| (1) $\text{UncorrectedValue} \times \text{DilutionFactor}$  | Non-CQC   | Measurement Boolean = "LT", "GT", "EQ", or "ND"   |
|   | CQC       | QC Test = "S", "M", or "N" and the Measurement Boolean = "LT", "GT", "EQ", "ND", or blank |
| (2) $\frac{\text{UncorrectedValue} \times \text{DilutionFactor}}{\text{AnalysisVolume}} \times \frac{100}{100 - \text{Moisture}}$ | Non-CQC   | Measurement Boolean = blank   |
|   | CQC       | QC Test = "S", "M", or "N"  |

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required for all chemical records.
- See section 8.25, Uncorrected Value, for maximum number of significant figures.

1 April 1997

8.26-1

## Value (Chemical)

## 8.26

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

## Level 2

Required:  
Minimum: 1.000  
Maximum: 9.990

## Exponent:

Minimum: -4  
Maximum: 5

## Level 3:

Minimum: .000001  
Maximum: 999900.

## 8.12

## Measurement Boolean

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IN RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

| Record   | Level 1 Columns | Record  | Level 2 Columns | Record      | Level 3 Columns     |
|----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Analysis | 0-4             | QC Data | 01-02           | Measurement | Measurement Boolean |

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

2 upper-case alphabetical characters, full field (blank allowed)

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Indicates that the measured quantity is not within the certified range, or that the test used does not yield quantitative results. (Certified range determined by USATHAMA method.)

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Must match an acceptable code below for the level of certification pertinent to the record in question.
- The value must be at the maximum certified concentration when "GT" is used for quantitative or semiquantitative records.
- The value must be at the certified reporting limit when "LT" or "EQ" is used for quantitative or semiquantitative records.

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES

## Quantitative and Semiquantitative:

EQ equal to the Certified Reporting Limit  
LT less than Certified Reporting Limit  
GT greater than maximum certified concentration  
blank used when the analysis results are within the certified range

## Semiquantitative:

ND not detectable

## Qualitative spot assays:

NN negative results  
PP positive results  
blank not allowed for spot assays

31 August 1999

8.12-1

## Measurement Boolean

## 8.12

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (CONT.)

## Qualitative spot assays:

EQ equal to detection limit  
LT less than detection limit  
GT greater than the upper limit  
blank not allowed

## Method number is either "ND" or "NN" (for certification required)

LT less than detection limit  
GT greater than upper limit  
blank for all other cases

## Radioactive flow:

BB below background  
LT less than detection limit  
GT greater than upper limit  
blank all other cases

## Qualitative solids:

OD positive color test  
OI qualitative - internal standard

8.12-2

31 August 1999

## 9.19

## Unit of Measurement

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IN RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

| Element            | Level 1 | Subelement | Element | Level 2 | Subelement |
|--------------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|------------|
| Set                | 10-10   | 000000     | 00-00   | 000000  | 000000     |
| Field Setting      | 00-00   | 000000     | 00-00   | 000000  | 000000     |
| Field Construction | 00-00   | 000000     | 00-00   | 000000  | 000000     |

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

4 alphanumeric character, left justified (no embedded blanks)

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code representing the Unit of Measurement of the Value.

| Prefix Code | Prefix | Power of 10 |
|-------------|--------|-------------|
| A           | atto   | -18         |
| F           | femto  | -15         |
| P           | pico   | -12         |
| N           | nano   | -9          |
| U           | micro  | -6          |
| M           | milli  | -3          |
| K           | kilo   | +3          |
| ME          | mega   | +6          |
| G           | giga   | +9          |
| T           | tera   | +12         |
| PT          | peta   | +15         |
| E           | exa    | +18         |

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- Required on all records that contain an uncorrected missing value
- Blank for records where the Measurement Booklet is "NN" or "PP"
- Blank for records where Test Name is "TN"
- Must match one of the codes listed below

1 April 1991

9.19-1

## Unit of Measurement

9.19

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

## Chemical Data:

| UNIT | MEDIA          | DESCRIPTION                  |
|------|----------------|------------------------------|
| UGL  | liquids, drums | micrograms/liter             |
| UGG  | solids, drums  | micrograms/gram              |
| UGM3 | gases          | micrograms/cubic meter       |
| UGM3 | gases          | micrograms/cubic meter       |
| UGC2 | surfaces       | micrograms/square centimeter |

## Special Cases (Method 00):

| UNIT  | DESCRIPTION                   | TEST NAME(S)                           |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| Blank | unknown                       | PH                                     |
| C     | Criton                        | TEMP                                   |
| CPM   | counts/100 ml                 | TOTCOL                                 |
| CU    | color unit                    | COLOR                                  |
| PCM3  | liters/cubic centimeter       | ASBEST (and other asbestos Test Names) |
| NTU   | nephelometric turbidity unit  | TURBID                                 |
| PCT   | percent                       | ASBEST (and other asbestos Test Names) |
| TDN   | total dissolved solids number | TASTE                                  |
| TDN   | threshold odor number         | ODOR                                   |
| UMMC  | microhm/cm-conductivity       | COND                                   |

## Quality Control Data:

| UNIT  | DESCRIPTION          |
|-------|----------------------|
| BLANK | pH                   |
| MOLP  | mole percent         |
| PC    | percent              |
| PCTP  | percent phosphorus   |
| PPB   | parts/billion        |
| PPK   | parts/thousand       |
| PPM   | parts/million        |
| PPY   | parts/billion        |
| UMMC  | microhm-conductivity |

9.19-2

1 April 1991

## 9.19

## Unit of Measurement

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

## Radiological Data:

| UNIT | DESCRIPTION                          |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| CMCP | picocuries/square centimeter         |
| CPM  | counts/minute                        |
| CTS  | counts                               |
| DMG2 | disintegrations/minute/square meter  |
| DPM  | disintegrations/minute               |
| DPM3 | disintegrations/cubic meter          |
| DPMA | disintegrations/minute/100 square cm |
| PCL  | picoamperes/liter                    |
| PGG  | picoamperes/gram                     |
| PGL  | picoamperes/liter                    |
| MBH  | millibecquerels/liter                |
| MCM  | milliampere-meter                    |
| MCM  | milliampere-meter                    |
| MCGA | micrograms/gram-ash                  |
| MRAO | millirads                            |
| MBH  | millibecquerels/liter                |
| MBM  | millibecquerels/minute               |
| NCL  | nanocuries/liter                     |
| NLHG | nanocuries/gram                      |
| NHJ  | nanocuries/gram dry                  |
| NCL  | nanocuries/liter                     |
| PCC  | picoamperes                          |
| PGG  | picoamperes/gram                     |
| PGGA | picoamperes/gram-ash                 |
| PGGD | picoamperes/gram-dry                 |
| PGDW | picoamperes/gram-wet                 |
| PCL  | picoamperes/liter                    |
| PCM2 | picoamperes/square meter             |
| PCM3 | picoamperes/cubic meter              |
| UC   | microcuries                          |
| UGGA | micrograms/gram ash                  |
| UGGD | micrograms/gram dry                  |
| UGDW | micrograms/gram wet                  |
| UL   | microcuries/liter                    |
| UCM  | microcuries/milliliter               |
| UGC  | micrograms/gram                      |

1 April 1991

9.19-3

## Unit of Measurement

9.19

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

## Radiological Data:

## Field Setting Data:

| UNIT  | DESCRIPTION        | ACRONYM/ABBREVIATION   |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| BL    | blank              | BLANK  |
| FT    | foot               | BASE, DPTOT, GROUT, RECVL, SPUL  |
| L     | liter              | BASE   |
| MM    | millimeter         | BASE, RECVL, TIME (depending on Method)  |
| PS    | pounds/square inch | BASE   |
| SIC   | seconds            | TIME (depending on Method)   |
| Blank | blank              | ADPMA, BELL, BSTAT, CAMEL, COLOR, CONES, DRIVE, GRAB, MOOP, MOHC, MOOYT, SAGPL, SURF, TOPO, UICS |

## Field Construction Data:

| UNIT  | DESCRIPTION | ACRONYM/ABBREVIATION                                  |
|-------|-------------|---|
| FT    | foot        | CASE, CASEL, CASEL, CASEL, DPTOT, LYSOP, RECVL, STRIP |
| L     | liter       | BASE  |
| MM    | millimeter  | BASE, RECVL   |
| Blank | blank       | BELL, BELL, GFLT, GROUT, SCREEN, SURF, TOPO, WSTAT    |

9.19-4

1 April 1991

## 8.08

## Flagging Code

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IN RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES.

| Record   | Level 1 | Column(s) | Record | Level 2 | Column(s) | Table(s) | Level 3 | Column(s) |
|----------|---------|-----------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| Analysis | 20      | CCCat     | 100    | 100     | when rep  | 1, 2, 3  |         |           |

## ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

1 upper-case alphabetical character, full field or blank

## ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code to indicate other-than-usual analytical conditions or results.

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

- B Analyte found in blank as well as sample. This flagging code is to be used for analytes which are found and quantitated above the Certified Reporting Limit (CRL) or at higher-than-normal background levels in the method blank and also in analytical samples.
- C Analysis was confirmed. This flagging code is to be used when a confirmational analysis bears out the reported results. The confirmational analysis must involve a different column or analytical technique.
- D Duplicate sample or test name. This flagging code is to be used to distinguish analytical results when duplicate analysis are requested. This flagging code should be used for the second (duplicate) sample only.
- E Element run with background correction. This flagging code is to be used to identify reported results from SCP or AA analysis when background correction is not the normal mode of analysis.
- F Sample filtered before analysis. This flagging code is to be used when the results of filtered samples are to be differentiated from non-filtered samples, or when (required) filtering of samples is a deviation from the SOP.
- G Reported results are affected by interferences on high background. This flagging code is to be used when levels of analyte at or near the CRL cannot be accurately quantified to the actual CRL due to interferences. (This will allow the laboratory to report a different CRL, rather than defaulting to the Methods table.)

20 May 1990

8.08-1

## Flagging Code

8.08

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA (CONT.)

- H Out of control but data accepted due to high recoveries. This flagging code is to be used when control analytes show higher-than-normal recoveries, ensuring USATHAMA that if a concentration was found in the sample at or near the CRL, it would have been reported.
- I Out of control, data rejected due to low recoveries. This flagging code is to be used when recoveries of the control analytes are depressed so that there is no assurance that values at or near the CRL are accurate.
- J Missed holding time, acceptable based on the results of the holding-time study. This flagging code is to be used when holding times are missed but data is not believed to be affected based on the past EPA-USATHAMA study.
- K Missed holding times for extraction and preparation. This flagging code is to be used when extraction and/or preparation dates are not met but data quality is not believed to be affected.
- L Missed holding time for analysis. This flagging code is to be used when extraction and/or preparation times have been met but analytical hold times have been missed and the data quality is not believed to be affected.
- M Duplicate (high) spike analysis not within control limits. This flagging code is to be used when one of the duplicate spikes gives significantly different results, placing the spike average outside of control limits.
- N Low spike recovery is not within control limits. This flagging code is to be used when the low spike recovery (not the three-day average) falls outside of control limits and the analytical data is potentially biased.
- P Results less than CRL but greater than Criteria of Detection (COD). This flagging code is to be used when the laboratory can quantify results which would normally fall below the CRL.
- Q Surrogate recovery markedly different from historical data. This flagging code is to be used when the recovery of a surrogate is markedly different from historical data.
- R Analyte required for reporting purposes but not currently certified. This flagging code is used to identify GC/MS analytes for which no certification data exists but are a normal part of the EPA methodology. This also signifies that the analyte was not quantitated (must be used in conjunction with a Section of MD).

8.08-2

20 May 1990

## 8.08

## Flagging Code

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

- S Results based on internal standard. This flagging code is to be used in conjunction with methods which use an internal standard. Compounds for which no concentration data exist are quantitated by direct comparison to the internal standard. Cannot be used with a baseline, since there is (implicit) quantitation.
- T Analyzed for but not detected. This flagging code is to be used for GC/MS multi-analyte methods to report compounds that are a normal part of the methodology but for which no certification data exists.
- U Analysis is unconfirmed. This flagging code is to be used when a confirmational analysis is done but does not verify the analytical results obtained from the initial analysis.
- V Sample subjected to unusual storage conditions. This flagging code is to be used when the sample storage conditions may affect the analytical results.
- W Single analyte required from a multi-analyte method. This flagging code is to be used when only one analyte from a multi-analyte method is to be reported. This flagging code is useful when splitting solutions contain more than one analyte of interest for the method.
- X Analyte recovery outside of certified range but within acceptable limits. This flagging code is to be used when analyte recoveries exceed the upper limit of the certified range by less than 15% and the laboratory feels a difference is not warranted.

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

- B Analyte found in blank as well as sample.
- C Analysis was confirmed.
- D Duplicate sample or Test Name.
- E Element run with background correction.
- F Sample filtered before analysis.
- G Reported results affected by interferences on high background.
- H Out of control but data accepted due to high recoveries.
- I Out of control, data rejected due to low recoveries.
- J Missed holding time, acceptable based on holding-time study.
- K Missed holding times for extraction and preparation.
- L Missed holding time for analysis.
- M Duplicate (high) spike analysis not within control limits.
- N Low spike recovery is not within control limits.

20 May 1990

8.08-3

## Flagging Code

8.08

## ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA: (CONT.)

- P Results less than CRL but greater than COD.
- Q Surrogate recovery markedly different from historical data.
- R Analyte required for reporting purposes but not currently certified.
- S Results based on internal standard.
- T Analyzed for but not detected.
- U Analysis is unconfirmed.
- V Sample subjected to unusual storage conditions.
- W Single analyte required from a multi-analyte method.
- X Analyte recovery outside of certified range but within acceptable limits.

8.08-4

20 May 1990

ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING IR RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES:

| Report                | Level 1 | Source | Level 2 | Threats | Level 3  | SD Criteria |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Let                   | 21-22   | 000000 | 100-100 | 000000  | no_prime | no_prime    |
| Plan Drilling         | 10-11   | 000000 | 10-11   | 000     | no_prime | no_prime    |
| Geophysical Institute | 10-11   | 000000 | 10-11   | 000     | no_prime | no_prime    |
| Geophysical Institute | 10-11   | 000000 | 10-11   | 000     | no_prime | no_prime    |

ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

2 alphabetic characters, full field

ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:

Code to identify the prime contractor (i.e., the organization directly responsible to USATNAMA via a contract or subaward agreement)

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:

Required on all chemical and geophysical records.

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES:

(alphabetic by code)

AC Arc Well Drilling, Inc.  
 AD Arcor Drilling Co.  
 AE Arma Technical Services, Inc.  
 AG Agri Science  
 AH Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)  
 AL Arthur D. Little  
 AM Argonne Laboratories  
 AP Alabama AAP  
 AQ Aquatic, Inc., Steamboat, IL  
 AR Atlantic Research, Inc.  
 AS Alliant Technologies (formerly Honeywell)  
 AT ATBC and Associates, Inc.  
 BA Banger and Associates  
 BC Bantle, Columbus, OH  
 BH B & H Drilling, Inc. 2  
 BM Bureau-Morris  
 BN Boulder Mountain  
 CA Calgon, Pittsburgh, PA

1 April 1991

9.10-1

ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

CE Controls for Environmental Pollution  
 CI Century Refining Co. Labs  
 CH Colorado State Health Department  
 CL California Analytical Laboratories, Inc.  
 CM Chem-Harvest Environmental Services, Inc., CA  
 CO Columbus AAP  
 CQ Central Quality Assurance Laboratory  
 CR Caterpillar-Raven Assoc.  
 CS Chemical Research, Development & Engineering Center  
 CW California Water Labs, Inc.  
 DA Developer and Associates  
 DI Development International Services Corp.  
 DM Dates and Means, Inc.  
 DP Processing Associates (RMA only)  
 EA Environmental Protection Agency, Bay St. Louis, MS  
 EB Elmore  
 EC Edgewood Chemical Laboratory  
 ED Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc., Denver, CO  
 EE Enderbush Equipment, Inc.  
 EG E G & G, Miles, TN  
 EH Environmental Health Laboratory, Marietta, GA  
 EI Earth Sciences, Inc.  
 EK Engineering Tech. Assoc., Elkhart, MD  
 EL Ecology & Environment, Inc., Lancaster, NY  
 EM Environmental Resources Management, Inc., Eaton, PA  
 EN Environmental Testing and Certification Corp., Edison, NJ  
 EO ENECO-CAL, West Sacramento, CA  
 EP Environmental Protection Systems, Inc.  
 ER ERTCC, Inc.  
 ES Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc., Gainesville, FL  
 ET EA Engineering, Science & Technology, Inc.  
 EZ Engineering Science, Inc., Pasadena, CA  
 FA Franklin Arsenal, Philadelphia, PA  
 FC Federal Corrosion Corp.  
 FM Fort Monmouth Field Lab  
 FX Fox Building  
 GA Geologic Associates, Inc.  
 GD Geom Drilling Co.  
 GM Gungl and Miller, Inc.  
 GS US Geological Survey  
 HD Hatch Drilling, Inc.  
 HE Hunter Drilling, Inc.

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ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

HH Harvey Hall  
 HI Hoffman Associates  
 IC ICF Technology, Fairfax, VA  
 IP Incipoll  
 IT International Technology Corp., Knoxville, TN  
 JA JAYCOR, Vienna, VA  
 JE Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Pasadena, CA  
 JK J. Kinschick  
 JM James Montgomery Engineering, Inc.  
 JO J.C. Jordan Co., Portland, ME  
 JT JTC Environmental Consultants, Inc.  
 LE Law Engineering  
 LG Lang Engineering  
 LO Louisiana AAP (Thibault)  
 LW Law Western  
 MA Mandr and Associates  
 MC MCI Environmental Engineers  
 MD Miller Drilling  
 ME Metcalf, Inc., St. Louis, MO  
 MF Merrill & Sibley, Inc., Columbus, OH  
 MK Missouri River District - Kansas City  
 MM Milan AAP (Martin Marietta)  
 MN Minnesota State Department of Health Laboratory  
 MO Missouri River District - Omaha  
 MT Metal Laboratory, Inc., Baltimore, MD  
 MW Midwest Research Institute  
 OH O. H. Overcash Corp., Findlay, OH  
 OL Ole Corporation  
 OR Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
 PB Pace Staff Arsenal  
 PC Perry Laboratories, Inc., Minn., MN  
 PI Pioneer Arsenal  
 PH PA Dept. of Environmental Resources  
 PD Polytechnic of New York  
 PT Pittsburgh Testing  
 RA Radcoar Arsenal  
 RC Radiation Management Corp. (RMC)  
 RE Resound  
 RI Rockwell International Laboratories  
 RM Rocky Mountain Arsenal  
 RS R.L. Stuller & Associates, Inc., Denver, CO  
 RT Robert Schindler Services

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ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

RW Rocky Mountain/WES Combination (RMA only)  
 SC Shell Chemical, Rocky Mountain Arsenal  
 SD Stephens Drilling  
 SE Seal Testing Engineers  
 SH Selig, Munkin & Berchelt  
 SL Summit Laboratories  
 SD\* Southern Laboratory  
 SE STE Graham, Inc., Minneapolis, MN  
 ST Seal Testing Service  
 SV Sundrop Technology, Inc.  
 SW Southwestern Laboratories  
 TC Tacoma Composites, Inc.  
 TD Test Drilling  
 TE Tethys  
 TH USATNAMA  
 TI Testing, Incorporated  
 TU Tusole Army Depot, UT  
 UB DataChem, Inc.  
 UC University of Georgia  
 UN UNL, Grand Junction, CO  
 UT University of Texas, Arlington, TX  
 VR Vreco, Inc., Springfield, VA  
 WA Water & Air Research, Inc.  
 WE Waterways Equipment Station (WES)  
 WF Walter Flood Drilling  
 WI Weston Services, Inc., Rossmore, GA  
 WL Western Laboratory  
 WN Ray F. Weston, Westborough, PA  
 WO Woodward Clyde Federal Service, Washington, DC  
 WP West Point  
 WS Ray F. Weston, Inc.  
 WT Ray F. Weston, Stockton, CA  
 WZ Whayne Engineering, Inc.

(Listed alphabetically by contractor name)

AC Arc Well Drilling, Inc.  
 AE Arma Technical Services, Inc.  
 AG Agri Science  
 AH Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)  
 AL Alliant Technologies (formerly Honeywell)

AL  
 AE  
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1 April 1991



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Prime Contractor

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Aqualia, Inc. Steamhead, H  
 Aquinas Laboratories  
 Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (AEHA)  
 Arroyo Drilling Co.  
 Arthur D. Little  
 AT&T and Associates, Inc.  
 Atlanta Research, Inc.  
 B & H Drilling, No. 2  
 Batefle, Columbus, OH  
 Batefle Northwest  
 Batters-Martin  
 Barger and Associates  
 Calgon, Pittsburgh, PA  
 California Analytical Laboratories, Inc.  
 California Water Labs, Inc.  
 Central Quabbin Assurance Laboratory  
 Century Refining Co. Labs  
 Chem-Marine Environmental Services, Inc., CO  
 Chemical Research, Development & Engineering Center  
 Colorado State Health Department  
 Conroy-Rever Assoc.  
 Controls for Environmental Pollution  
 Cornuberry AAP  
 Daters and Moore, Inc.  
 DataChem, Inc.  
 Developers, International Services Corp.  
 Donahue and Associates  
 E G & C, Milan, TN  
 E.C. Jordan Co., Portland, ME  
 EA Engineering, Science & Technology, Inc.  
 Earth Sciences, Inc.  
 Ebers  
 Ecology & Environment, Inc., Lancaster, NY  
 Edgewood Chemical Laboratory  
 Engineering Science, Inc., Pasadena, CA  
 Engineering Tech. Assoc., Elmont City, MD  
 ENSCO-CAL West Sacramento, CA  
 Envirodyne Engineers, Inc.  
 Environmental Science & Engineering, Inc., Gainesville, FL  
 Environmental Health Laboratory, Marietta, GA  
 Environmental Protection Agency, Bay St. Louis, MS  
 Environmental Protection Systems, Inc.

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Prime Contractor

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Environmental Resources Management, Inc. Eton, PA  
 Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (Lover) (1)  
 Environmental Training and Construction Corp., Edison, NJ  
 ERIIL, Inc.  
 Federal Control Corp.  
 Fox Ridge Field Lab  
 Fox Drilling  
 Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, PA  
 Geology Associates, Inc.  
 Gregory and Miller, Inc.  
 Groves Drilling Co.  
 Harvey Hosh  
 Hatch Drilling, Inc.  
 Hoviger Drilling, Inc.  
 Hummer Associates  
 ICF Technology, Fairfax, VA  
 International Technology Corp., Knoxville, TN  
 Interpoll  
 J. Krasfelder  
 Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., Pasadena, CA  
 James Montgomery Engineering, Inc.  
 JAYCOR, Vienna, VA  
 JTC Environmental Consultants, Inc.  
 Lane Western  
 Lang Engineering  
 Law Engineering  
 Louisiana AAP (Thibault)  
 Martel Laboratory, Inc., Baltimore, MD  
 MCI Environmental Engineers  
 Monrovia, Inc., St. Louis, MO  
 Monrovia & Edly, Inc., Columbus, OH  
 Midwest Research Institute  
 Mohan AAP (Morton-Monrovia)  
 Miller Drilling  
 Minnesota State Department of Health Laboratory  
 Missouri River District - Kansas City  
 Missouri River District - Omaha  
 Moody and Associates  
 O. H. Monrovia Corp., Findlay, OH  
 Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
 Olin Corporation  
 PA Dept. of Environmental Resources

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Prime Contractor

## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

Parr Laboratories, Inc., Milan, MN  
 Parson's AAP  
 Parr Built AAP  
 Pittsburgh Testing  
 Polytechnic of New York  
 Polytechnic of New York (BMA only)  
 R.L. Shaffer & Associates, Inc., Denver, CO  
 Radiation Management Corp. (RMC)  
 Robert Scientific Services  
 Rodmans AAP  
 Rodmans  
 Rodmans International Laboratories  
 Rocky Mountain AAP  
 Rocky Mountain/WES Combination (BMA only)  
 Roy F. Weston, Inc.  
 Roy F. Weston, Stockton, CA  
 Roy F. Weston, Westchester, PA  
 Sargant, Macdonald & Burroughs  
 Shell Chemical, Rocky Mountain AAP  
 Soil Testing Engineers  
 Soil Testing Services  
 Southern Laboratory  
 Southwestern Laboratories  
 Stephenson Drilling  
 Stewart Laboratories  
 STS Consultants, Inc., Minneapolis, MN  
 Sverdrup Technology, Inc.  
 Technics  
 Tremont Consultants, Inc.  
 Test Drilling  
 Tonnag, Incorporated  
 Transfer Arms Depot, UT  
 UNC, Grand Junction, CO  
 University of Georgia  
 University of Texas, Arlington, TX  
 US Geological Survey  
 USAT/AMBA  
 Weyer, Inc., Springfield, VA  
 Weller Flood Duffin  
 Wessco Engineering, Inc.  
 Weyer & Air Research, Inc.  
 Weyerwage Equipment Station (WES)

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Prime Contractor

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## ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)

West Point  
 Western Laboratory  
 Weston Services, Inc., Norcross, GA  
 Woodward Clyde Federal Service, Washington, DC

WP  
 WL  
 WS  
 WO

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1 April 1991

**8.24**

**ELEMENT IS USED IN THE FOLLOWING RECORDS AND DATA BASE TABLES**

| Record     | Level 1<br>Category | Record   | Level 2<br>Category | Technology | Level 3<br>SB Category |
|------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Arithmetic | 2-7                 | 6-8/Calc | 7A-6B               | Algebra    | Unit 6B                |

#### ELEMENT SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS:

6 alphanumeric characters, left justified

**ELEMENT DESCRIPTION:**

**Code to identify the analysis or parameter being measured**

**ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA:**

- Required on all chemical and radiological records
- Must match one of the acceptable codes listed below
- For unknowns, must be within the range of UN0001 through UN3999
- Lab must be certified for the specific Test Name except when one of the following conditions exist:

Marked is semiautomatic screening

Method is non-USATHAMA approved

Method is "99"

Method is "OU", which is valid for the following Test Name:

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| ACIDIT | OOD    | REACTI |
| ALK    | COLI   | SALINE |
| ALKBIC | COLOR  | SALPH  |
| ALUCAR | COND   | SEOL   |
| ALUHYD | CORRUT | TASTE  |
| ALUONE | CNOCO  | TSS    |
| ALPHAG | DO     | TEMP   |
| AMOS   | DIC    | TOC    |
| ANPHO  | EPTOX  | TOX    |
| ANBEST | HARD   | TPHC   |
| BETAG  | IGNR   | TRACAT |
| BOD    | ISOW   | TSOLID |
| CHARD  | OLRG   | TSS    |
| CHRYE  | PH     | TUBRID |

8 April 1997

### 2.2.1

Test Name (Arabic):

224

**ACCEPTABLE ENTITIES: (Cont.)**[illegible]

1 APR 1991

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Test Name (Analyte)

NOTE: For unknown compounds, use the code "UN0000" where "000" represents the number assigned by the field lab to the unknowns from 001 thru 999. The numbers are full field, so "unknown one" would be expressed as "UN0001" with the zeros included. The description of what "UN0001" represents will be defined in the contractor's report and other documentation and be consistent within the same installation. Therefore "UN0001" can only represent one unique known for each installation.

**ACCEPTABLE ENTITIES:**

### Chemical and Radiological Data

(Sorted alphabetically by Test-Name code)

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| 91NHCL | 0.1N Hydrochloric acid  |
| 91CUDM | 10-Cyclopentylsuccinic acid, methyl ester                         |
| 91M8DH | 10% Methanol  |
| 91M8DM | 10-Methylsuccinic acid, methyl ester                              |
| 91M8ME | 10-Undecanoic acid, methyl ester                                  |
| 1111CE | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane   |
| 1121CE | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane   |
| 1136CH | 1,1,3-Trichloroethylamine   |
| 11C1PE | 1,1-Dichloro-1-propane  |
| 11D3C  | 1,1-Dichloroethane / 1,1-Dichloroethane                           |
| 11D3LE | 1,1-Dichloroethane  |
| 11D8MB | (1,1-Dimethylpropyl) benzene                                      |
| 11D9H  | 1,1-Dichloroethylene  |
| 11MCPH | 1,1-Dimethylpropylamine   |
| 1234MB | 1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene  |
| 123CPH | 1,2,3-Trichloropropane  |
| 1236CH | 1,2,3-Trichloroethylamine   |
| 1237C3 | 1,2,3-Trichloroethane   |
| 1237MB | 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene  |
| 1246CH | 1,2,4-Trimethylcyclohexane  |
| 1247C3 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene  |
| 1247MB | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene  |
| 12D8D4 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene-D4  |
| 12D8E3 | 1,2-Dichloroethane  |
| 12D8D4 | 1,2-Dichloroethane-D4   |
| 12D8D6 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene / 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (cis and trans isomers) |
| 12D8E3 | 1,2-Dichloroethane  |
| 12D8LE | 1,2-Dichloroethane  |
| 12D8LE | 1,2-Dichloroethane  |

—  
524

1 April 1971

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Test Name (Arabic)

**ACCEPTABLE EITHER: (Cont.)**

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| 1409KNE | 14-Methylpentadecanoic acid, methyl ester                     |
| 15DMAP  | 15-Dimethylpentadecane  |
| 15DMWNE | 15-Methylpentadecanoic acid, methyl ester                     |
| 167TMN  | 1,6,7-Trimethylpentadecane                                    |
| 16DMAP  | 1,6-Dimethylpentadecane                                       |
| 26DMAP  | 2,6-Dimethylpentadecane                                       |
| 36DMWNE | 3,6-Methylpentadecanoic acid, methyl ester                    |
| 77TICL  | 17-Heptacosane  |
| 86DMAP  | 1,8-Dimethylpentadecane                                       |
| 90I18D  | 1,2,3,4,6A,8,8,9A-Octahydro-1,4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene-3-ol |
| 1A3MPZ  | 1,3,3,3-tetramethyl-5-pyrroline                               |
| 1A4MBB  | 1-Acetyl-4-(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl) benzene                  |
| 18VW9B  | 18-Vinyl-4-hydroxypentadecanole                               |
| ICBL    | 1-Propenyl  |
| ICCL    | 1-Butenyl   |
| 1CDAWZ  | 1-Carbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-2-pyrroline                           |
| 1CH     | 1-Chloroethane  |
| 1CL34H  | 1-Chloro-2,4-hexadiene  |
| 1CLODC  | 1-Chlorooctadecane  |
| 1CMAF   | 1-Chloronaphthalene   |
| 1D3DCL  | 1-Decadecyl   |
| 1E34DS  | 1-Ethyl-2,4-dimethylpentane                                   |
| 1E34B   | 1-Ethyl-3-methylpentane                                       |
| 1E4B    | 1-Ethylbutylbenzene   |
| 1E5B    | 1-Ethylpentylbenzene  |
| 1E6B    | 1-Ethylhexylbenzene   |
| 1FMAF   | 1-Fluoronaphthalene   |
| 1HPDOL  | 1-Hydroxyl  |
| 1HSDOL  | 1-Hydroxyl  |
| 1H3B    | 1-Hexene  |
| 1H3EAC  | 1-Methyl-3-(3-oxopropyl) cyclopentane                         |
| 1H7TMN  | 1-Methyl-7-(1-methylbutyl) naphthalene                        |
| 1H8AAN  | 1-Methylhexyl (A) methacrylate                                |
| 1HCPWE  | 1-Methylcyclopentane  |
| 1HDB    | 1-Methylcyclohexane   |
| 1HBCXK  | 1-Methylcyclohexylbenzene                                     |
| 1HBCPF  | 1-Methylcyclohexylpropane                                     |
| 1HBDND  | 1-Methylcyclohexylpropane                                     |
| 1H4TLE  | 1-Methylcyclohexene   |
| 1H4MAP  | 1-Methylcyclohexane   |
| 1H5B    | 1-Methylcyclopentane  |
| 1H5WB   | 1-Methylcyclopentyl benzene                                   |

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[illegible]















824 Test Name (Analyte)

**ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)**

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| PCB14   | Lead 214  |
| PCB17   | Lead styphnate                                      |
| PCB116  | PCB 1016  |
| PCB221  | PLR 1221  |
| PCB298  | PCB 1292  |
| PCB427  | PCB 1242  |
| PCB348  | PCB 1248  |
| PCB354  | PCB 1254  |
| PCB260  | PCB 1260  |
| PCB262  | PCB 1262  |
| PCB     | Pentachlorobenzene                                  |
| PCLORM  | Demethyl-2,3,5,6-tetrachloropropane acid / PICLORAM |
| PCMB    | Pentachloroantibenzene                              |
| PCP     | Pentachlorophenol                                   |
| PCYMEM  | 4-(1-Methylethyl) isobutene / p-Cymene              |
| PD      | Dichlorophenyl amine                                |
| PDMA8   | p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene                           |
| PDMSLX  | Polydimethyl siloxane / Demethylpoly siloxane       |
| PEGE    | Polyethyleneglycol ethers                           |
| PENAMD  | N-Pentamide   |
| PENTAN  | Pentane   |
| PENTHIN | Penthene  |
| PETDL   | Polycrystalline diisiliates                         |
| PETH    | Pentaerythritol tetracrylate                        |
| PFF     | Pentafluorophenol                                   |
| PH      | pH  |
| PH-F    | pH as tested in the field                           |
| PHAD10  | Phenanthrene-D10                                    |
| PHANTR  | Phenanthrene  |
| PHENA   | Phenazolin  |
| PHENAA  | Phenacetic acid                                     |
| PHENDS  | Phenol-D5   |
| PHEND6  | Phenol-D6   |
| PHENLC  | Phenolics - non-specific                            |
| PHENOL  | Phenol  |
| PHOR    | Phorate   |
| PHYNA   | 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid / Phthalic acid        |
| PHYSL   | Phytol  |
| PHSAA   | Phenylacetic acid                                   |
| PHYCP   | 1,2,3,4,5-Pentachlorocyclopentadiene                |
| PHYTH   | 1,1'-(1,3-Phenylene)bisacrylate                     |

1 APR 1967

8.24 Test Name (Analyte)

**ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)**

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| SCN    | Thiocyanate   |
| SE     | Selenium  |
| SFOTEP | Sulfonapy / Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetramethyl ester  |
| SI     | Silica  |
| SE-    | Silver  |
| SILVEX | Silver  |
| SN     | Tin   |
| SO2    | Sulfur Dioxide  |
| SO3    | Sulfur  |
| SO4    | Sulfate   |
| SPIO   | (1,5 trans)-7-Chloro-6-hydroxy-7,6, dimethoxy-4'-methyl spiro<br>[bismethane-3-C(10)-1'-C(2)-cyclohexane]-3, 4'-dione       |
| SQUAL  | Squalene  |
| SR     | Serotonin   |
| SR90   | Strontium 90  |
| SCOL   | Scrubable solids  |
| STB    | Super tropical bleach   |
| STERO  | Steroids  |
| STYGMA | Stygomatal  |
| STR    | Strophes / Tetrachloroethane  |
| STYPH  | Styphane ion  |
| STYPHA | Styphnic acid (salicylate - see 346THR)   |
| STYR   | Styrene   |
| SUADME | Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester   |
| SULFID | Sulfide   |
| SUFONA | Sufones / 3-Chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) sulfonyldiethyl phosphorothioate-1,3-Dichloroethane / (trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene |
| T12DCI | trans-1,3-Dichloroethane / (trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene  |
| T12DCP | trans-1,3-Dichloropropane   |
| T12BSC | trans-1,3-Dichlorobutane  |
| T2DCSC | trans-2-Dichloroethane  |
| TA     | Tannins   |
| TASTE  | Taste   |
| TBA    | Tetrabutylamine   |
| TBASDE | Thiobutyric acid, 5-ethyl ester   |
| TBCARS | 2,2-Dimethyl-1-propanol / sec-Butylcarbinol   |
| TBP    | Thiobutyl phosphine   |
| TGB    | Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBI   | 1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGB2   | 1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGB3   | 1,2,3,5-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBD   | 1,2,3,6-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBE   | 1,2,3,7-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBF   | 1,2,3,8-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBG   | 1,2,4,6-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBH   | 1,2,4,7-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBI   | 1,2,4,8-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBJ   | 1,2,5,7-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBK   | 1,2,5,8-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBL   | 1,2,6,7-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBM   | 1,2,6,8-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBN   | 1,2,7,8-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBO   | 1,2,8,9-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBP   | 1,2,9,10-Tetrachlorobenzene   |
| TGBQ   | 1,2,10,11-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBR   | 1,2,11,12-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBS   | 1,2,12,13-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBT   | 1,2,13,14-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBU   | 1,2,14,15-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBV   | 1,2,15,16-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBW   | 1,2,16,17-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBX   | 1,2,17,18-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBY   | 1,2,18,19-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBZ   | 1,2,19,20-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBA   | 1,2,20,21-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBB   | 1,2,21,22-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBC   | 1,2,22,23-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBD   | 1,2,23,24-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBE   | 1,2,24,25-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBF   | 1,2,25,26-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBG   | 1,2,26,27-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBH   | 1,2,27,28-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBI   | 1,2,28,29-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBJ   | 1,2,29,30-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBK   | 1,2,30,31-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBL   | 1,2,31,32-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBM   | 1,2,32,33-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBN   | 1,2,33,34-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBO   | 1,2,34,35-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBP   | 1,2,35,36-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBQ   | 1,2,36,37-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBR   | 1,2,37,38-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBS   | 1,2,38,39-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBT   | 1,2,39,40-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBU   | 1,2,40,41-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBV   | 1,2,41,42-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBW   | 1,2,42,43-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBX   | 1,2,43,44-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBY   | 1,2,44,45-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBZ   | 1,2,45,46-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBA   | 1,2,46,47-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBB   | 1,2,47,48-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBC   | 1,2,48,49-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBD   | 1,2,49,50-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBE   | 1,2,50,51-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBF   | 1,2,51,52-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBG   | 1,2,52,53-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBH   | 1,2,53,54-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBI   | 1,2,54,55-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBJ   | 1,2,55,56-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBK   | 1,2,56,57-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBL   | 1,2,57,58-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBM   | 1,2,58,59-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBN   | 1,2,59,60-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBO   | 1,2,60,61-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBP   | 1,2,61,62-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBQ   | 1,2,62,63-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBR   | 1,2,63,64-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBS   | 1,2,64,65-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBT   | 1,2,65,66-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBU   | 1,2,66,67-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBV   | 1,2,67,68-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBW   | 1,2,68,69-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBX   | 1,2,69,70-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBY   | 1,2,70,71-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBZ   | 1,2,71,72-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBA   | 1,2,72,73-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBB   | 1,2,73,74-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBC   | 1,2,74,75-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBD   | 1,2,75,76-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBE   | 1,2,76,77-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBF   | 1,2,77,78-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBG   | 1,2,78,79-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBH   | 1,2,79,80-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBI   | 1,2,80,81-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBJ   | 1,2,81,82-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBK   | 1,2,82,83-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBL   | 1,2,83,84-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBM   | 1,2,84,85-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBN   | 1,2,85,86-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBO   | 1,2,86,87-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBP   | 1,2,87,88-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBQ   | 1,2,88,89-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBR   | 1,2,89,90-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBS   | 1,2,90,91-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBT   | 1,2,91,92-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBU   | 1,2,92,93-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBV   | 1,2,93,94-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBW   | 1,2,94,95-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBX   | 1,2,95,96-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBY   | 1,2,96,97-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBZ   | 1,2,97,98-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBA   | 1,2,98,99-Tetrachlorobenzene  |
| TGBB   | 1,2,99,100-Tetrachlorobenzene   |

1 April 1961





8.24 \_\_\_\_\_ Test Name (Analyte)

### ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

[illegible]

1. 4. 2004

8.34 Test Name (Analyte)

**ACCEPTABLE ENTRY: 50%**

[illegible]

1 April 1997



8.24 Test Name (Analyte)

### ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES (Cont.)

[illegible]

1 April 1991

0.24 Test Name (Analytical)

**ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)**[illegible]

9 April 2004

E31









0.24 Test Name (Analyte)

**ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)**

**ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)**

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Tetramethylpyrananthrene             | TMPIAN |
| Tetramethylfuran                     | TMHFU  |
| Tetrazene                            | TF-TR  |
| Thallium                             | TL     |
| Thiobeta-Zn                          | TLZ08  |
| Thiobenzothiane                      | MES    |
| Thioetheryl acid, 5-deryl ester      | TBASDF |
| Thiouracane                          | SCM    |
| Thiodiethylol                        | TDCGL  |
| Thiodiethylol acid                   | TDCGLA |
| Thiodiethylol acid, tetraethyl ester | SPOTEP |
| Thiophene                            | TPH    |
| Thorium                              | TH     |
| Thorium 227                          | TH227  |
| Thorium 230                          | TH230  |
| Thorium 232                          | TH232  |
| Thorium 234                          | TH234  |
| Tin                                  | SN     |
| Titanium                             | TI     |
| Tobuthian                            | TOKU   |
| Toluene                              | MECAM5 |
| Toluene-D8                           | MECAM8 |
| Total rubidium                       | TOTRUB |
| Total cyanide                        | TCYN   |
| Total dissolved solids               | TDS    |
| Total gravimetric acid fraction      | TOTGAF |
| Total hardness                       | HARD   |
| Total heptachlorodibenzo-furans      | THPCDF |
| Total heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins   | THPCDD |
| Total heptachlorodibenzofurans       | THCFD  |
| Total heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins   | THCDD  |
| Total mercury                        | TOTMGE |
| Total monochlorobenzene              | TMKT   |
| Total octachlorodibenzo-furans       | TOTCFD |
| Total octachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins    | TOTCDD |
| Total organic carbon                 | TOC    |
| Total organic halogens               | TOX    |
| Total PCBs                           | TOTPCB |
| Total pentachlorodibenzo-furans      | THPCDF |
| Total pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins   | THPCDD |
| Total petroleum hydrocarbons         | THC    |

1 April 1991

2.24.21

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|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Test Name (Analyte) | 8.34 |
|---------------------|------|

**ACCEPTABLE ENTITIES: (Cont.)**

Total phosphates  
Total solids  
Total sulfur  
Total suspended solids  
~~Total unsaturated hydrocarbons~~  
Total even-numbered n-alkanes  
Total uranium  
Total value of all DET, DOE, DDO isomers  
Total volatile solids  
Triaphene  
Triazolo-arctine-like substance  
trans-1-Bromo-2-butylcyclopropane  
trans-1,2-Cyclotrimethyl cycic sulfide  
trans-1,2-Dichloroethane  
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene  
trans-1,2-Dichloropropane  
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene  
trans-2-Decene  
trans-Chlordane  
Tricarotenic acid, methyl ester  
Tributyl phosphate  
Tributyamine  
Trichloromercapt  
Trichlorobiphenyl  
Trichlorovinylene  
Trichlorovinylenes  
Trichlorovinylenes  
Trichloronaphthalenes  
Trichloromass  
Trichlorophenols  
Trichloropropene  
Trichloropropene  
Trichlorovinylene  
Tridacene  
Triethyl phosphate  
Triethylene glycol  
Triethylene glycol, methyl ether  
Trifluoroacetic acid, 1,3-pentafluoridyl ester  
Trihydroxymethane  
Trihydroxyacetone  
Trimethyl hexanoate

1 April 1991

**0.50-71**

**Test Name:**                     

**ACCEPTABLE ENTRIES: (Cont.)**[illegible]

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1 April 1991

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